PALMER
is the only high grade tyre;
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres;
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 55 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Ads.	Tons
March				
12th "	Medina ..	12500	.. ..	..
19th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6100	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	.. ..	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Vasari-Bhad..	11600	.. ..	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	.. ..	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Moolton ..	10000
14th "	Nagova ..	7000	.. ..	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.. ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
9th March	Nagova ..	7000	Moolton ..	10000
6th April	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
20th "	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
			Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
6th March	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
7th March	Zinga ..	Karachi Coasting.
9th "	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	8773	8th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	14th Mar.	24th March
Rangoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5848	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru .	S. Yamazaki	4173	30th Mar.	11th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Tosan Maru ..	3850	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	7th Mar.
Shinkokumaru.	5836	T. Kuchiki	8th March	16th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

18, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & O	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & O	8260	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & O	7500	15th May	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	848	420	630
London via Marseilles	680	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	862	900	459	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Vithal Damodar Kelkar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarn & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S Circassia	6725	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R	5th Mar. 1916.
S S Ionalia	6686	Wm. Kelso	14th "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:.

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET* } *BOMBAY.*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsin Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Chang tun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	P.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Samarabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,0
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 24 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisments unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

LOST.—OBLONG GOLD WRIST WATCH. Between W. I. Tennis Tournament ground and Church Gate station. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to Box No. 769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 569B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are largo and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062.

WANTED

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced WIREMEN for service on board R. I M. Steamers in Mesopotamia. Salary Rs. 60 per month with free rations. Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 3387

WANTED in French family PAYING GUESTS for cool well-furnished rooms, electric light, fans, and modern conveniences, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month, inclusive. MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road 1059

WANTED—TWIST DOUBLING FRAMES, 3 to 4, dry or wet, for twisting yarns from 2 to 4 plies of any good make. With full particulars apply to
CENTRAL INDIA SPG. WG. & MFG. CO., LD.,
Navsari Buildings,
3402 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.
The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
Hyderabad (Deccan). 1030

FOR SERVICE AT BUSHIRE.—WANTED an ENGINEER for Condensing Plant at Bushire. Must be fully qualified and experienced. First or Second Class Certificate, capable of carrying out minor repairs, able to speak and write English clearly. Security Deposit Rs. 1,000 must be furnished.
Apply with Certificates to the EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. 3383

WANTED—Men with experience as STATION MASTERS or ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS. Posts vacant on scale Rs. 100 to Rs. 190 and free quarters or house allowance. Starting pay according to qualifications.
Applications should be sent to the MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 3365

APPLICATIONS with testimonials are invited for the post of a Dyeing Master in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 120, with free quarters.
All applications should be made to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and they should reach this office not later than the 10th March, 1916.
C. F. FROONSIDE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
1040

WANTED EUROPEAN CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS. Salary Rs. 120 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. Only applications from men with good mechanical knowledge or previous experience as Carriage Examiners will be considered. Apply to
CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPERINTENDENT,
North Western Railway,
1039 Moghalpura (Punjab).

WANTED

WANTED.—CANVASSERS of advertisements and subscribers for various publications. Apply immediately to Box No 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3336

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

FOR SALE—COPYRIGHT of DE MONTE'S EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. For particulars apply:—C. P. D'CUNHA, Solicitor, "Sorab House" Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3406

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

REMOVAL CLEARANCE.—238 pairs of Tan Pebble Grain Albert Slippers, bark tanned soles, sorewed on, medium toes, in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.
THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Madras.

FOR SALE—40 (forty) New pieces rough wheel-tyres for passenger cars. Inside diameter 785 m/m average weight about 370 lbs. Delivered on board steamer at Bangkok. No reasonable offer refused.
For full particulars etc.—Apply to:—
The MANAGER,
Paknam Railway Co., Ltd.
3373 Bangkok, Siam.

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "Patel House" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four bed-rooms, a drawing and a dining-room and a big verandah double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3396

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marsbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA. Solicitor, 28, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed (i.e. declaration in the B. B. and C. I. Railway) of the property and credits of BALWANTRAO SADASHIV UDAR, late of Santa Cruz Hindu Inhabitant, in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. ..... Deceased.

MUKATABAI, widow of BALWANTRAO SADASHIV UDAR, the deceased. abovenamed of Santa Cruz Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
28th day of February, 1916.

Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
3404 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES

BOMBAY, 31st January, 1916.

To,
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, Esq.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,

WE, the Undersigned citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request that you will be so good as to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, at an early date to give expression to their sincere regret at the impending departure of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARDINGE and to convey to him an expression of the gratitude of the public of Bombay, for the distinguished services rendered by His Excellency to the Country and the Empire during the term of his exalted office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	N. G. Chandavarkar.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Bhalchandra Krishna
Jacob Sassoon	Cowasji Jehangir
Dinshaw Petit	Sassoon David
F. L. Sprott	Currimbhoy Ebrahim
D. E. Wacha	P. R. Cadell
Temulji B. Nariman	Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy
T. W. Birkett	Vithaldas D. Thackersey
S. B. Broacha	D. Mackichan
D. J. Tata	J. A. D. McBain
Phiroze C. Sethna	H. A. Wadya
Stanley Reed	Narottam Morarji Goculdas
J. S. Wardlaw Milne	Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy
D. A. D'Monte	Goculdas K. Parekh
C. H. Setalvad	R. J. Tata
J. P. Orr	Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy
M. A. Jinnah	Daji Abaji Khare
Cowasji Jehangir (jun.)	N. V. Mandlik
J. A. Turner	J. W. Mackison
N. M. Samarth	V. J. Patel
K. E. Dadachanji	R. Scott
S. E. Warden	Chunilal V. Mehta
Purshottamdas Thakurdas	Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia
Jehangir Bomonji Petit	R. Aitken
Pirojsha B. R. Mody	M. R. Jayakar
W. E. Waite	Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan
Framroz R. Joshi	Bhogilal Veerchand Deepchand
Mohamed R. Sayani	Nadirshaw H.E.Sukhia
Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy	Vishwanath P.Vaidya
R.P. Masani	Rahimtulla Kurrimbhoy
Mirza Ali Akbar Khan	Meyer Nissim
Kazi Kabiruddin	H. P. Mody
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey	H. C. Coyajee
B. D. Banaji	B. N. Karanjia
J. M. Framji Patel	Bhulabhai J. Desai
Jehangir J. Cursetji	T. M. Kajiji
D. N. Bahadurji	Faiz B. Tyabji
D. F. Mulla	S. G. Velinkar
J. F. Bradbury	F. S. Talyarkhan
Rustom D. N. Wadia	Ramkrishna S. Navalkar
N. H. Moos	N. V. Gokhale
G. K. Devdhar	D. G. Dalvi
Meghji Vasanji Trikamji	R. N. Ranina

and many others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1916, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOTI NARAYAN, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client ELLAPPA NARSUJI. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadow Street Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca Land or ground together with all the building thereon situate lying and being at Dharavi outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,139 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 25, 34, 29, and 41 new Nos. A/15800, 15819, B/15808, and D/15829 and new survey Nos. 8.9/305 10A, 11, 12 & 14A /304 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 6311(2) 6314(2) and Street Nos. 200A and 203A bounded on the North partly by the property of Shivram Narayan and partly by that of Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, on the South by the property of Shivram Narayan on the East by the property of Maruti Appa Dhor and on the West partly by the property of Shivram Narayan and partly by that of Vithoba's Temple, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation and possession of the said Jotiba Narayan Dher, more particularly delineated on the plan thereof.

RAGHAVAYYA, NAGINDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3405

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of Licenses for the retail sale in the Town and Island of Bombay of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.) prepared from "Hemp" as defined in section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act, V of 1878, as subsequently amended for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April, 1916 will be sold by public auction at the Town Hall at 12 noon (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1916.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

G. A. THOMAS,
Acting Collector of Bombay
Bombay, 29th February, 1916. 3407

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1473 of 1914.

HORMASJEE NOSHERWANJEE VAKEEL, and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
KRISHNARAO SITARAM DEMONTE and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiffs and the first defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty five square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 148 New No. 1343 Old Survey No. 375 and New Survey No. 338 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710 Street Nos. 86(1) and (2) and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road on or towards the West by the cart formerly of Wasudeo Vithoba and now of Gopalrao Zoba and on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganeshji and now of Saraswatibai widow of Vasantrao Parbhu on or towards the South by the property formerly of Daizabai widow of Hurji Rama and now of Talaksey Dhunji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed in Treachers Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1916.
K. F. MODI,
3400 Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai PIROZBAI KAIKHUSRU ALBLESS, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at Cawasji Patell Street, within the Fort of Bombay to our client, Mr. AHMED ABDUL KARIM GAYA. All persons therefore having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Cowasji Patel Street within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 114 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 260-261 New No. 3144-5145 Old Survey No. 379-380 and New Survey Nos. 8984-9065 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1505-1506 and Street Nos. 82 and 84 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Cowasji Patel Street on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Dhanjibhoy Kikabhoy on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhoy Dhunjibhoy and on or towards the South by Barber Lane.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1916.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3401 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 11th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within 60 days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February 1916. 3090

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th inst. at 11 a.m. (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton, Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th March, 1916.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B 26

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 12TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

Fine opportunity to secure artistic household furniture, real oil paintings by well known artists, old Chinese and Japanese art vases, Jardiniers, Garden seats, Chandeliers, argand lamps etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m, (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Walkeshwar Road, near Ridge Road Corner and Police station very valuable and handsome artstic, selected household furniture by well known makers, comprising chairs, meatsafes, Chippendale hall cabinets, marble top tables, handsome rich tapestry upholstered chesterfield suite, artistic Chippendale hall cabinets, corner cabinets, velvet piled carpets, old blackwood carved sofas, carved pier tables, carved chairs, real oil paintings on various subjects by well known artists in massive gilt frames, old China and Japanese art vases, Jardiniers, garden seats, rich table ornaments, rich pictures, "Empire" typewriter, hanging chandeliers, argand lamps, solid brass single and double bedsteads, made to order mirror doors goonda almirahs, handsome single and double door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Milner's safe, pingpong game table, hand tables, English large size mirrors on carved stands, gramophone machines with selected records, bent wood chairs, etc., etc.

1 Handsome rubber tyred steel wheeled Victoria by Press.

1 Handsome fast going horse.

1 Handsome light rubber tyred cabriolet by press in good order.

The property of he late Seth Kalidas Jootha. Catologues will be published and the properties will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 273 of 1914.

Abdool Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Rahimatbai, widow of Oosman Haji Abdul Satar and Administratrix of the Estate of Ebrahim Haji Abdul Satar and others. Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. C. G. Bowen and R. P. Mehta, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), offer for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at Mahim, on the premises pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 9th day of September, 1915, passed in the above Suit:—

PARTICULARS.

All that oart or cocoanut plantation situate in Mahim in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, together with all buildings and erections thereon, and registered in the Register Book of the Collector of Bombay of the Mahim Pension and Tax property in the Island of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 335, New No. 4062, Old Survey No. 70, and New Survey No. 1-94, and assessed by Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5839 (1), 5839 (1a), 5839 (2), and 5839 (3), and Street Nos. 315, 315A, 315AA, 315B, in upper Mahim Street, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts according to the conveyance dated the 26th of November, 1902, but 6135 square yards or thereabouts according to the bills of the Collector of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the oart of Sao Mingal Church on or towards the South by the oart of Mithabai widow, on or towards the East by the oart of Pascol Jao Quiny, and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by Diggis Tank, and which said premises were, and are in the occupation of the tenants of Rahimatbai, widow of Oosman Haji Abdul Satar, as administratrix of the Estate of Haji Ebrahim Haji Abdul Satar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, near Police Chowki.

Under instructions from the two surviving owners Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Sidick Nurani and Abdulla Hoosein and the legal representatives of the third owner Haji Abdul Satar Haji Oosman Noorani, who is dead and for the purpose of effectuating a partition amongst the owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises, at 4-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of March, 1916.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4507 (2), (3), (4), Street Nos. 148 (a), 148 (b) and 148 (c), and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414, New No. 13913, Old Survey No. 373, and New Survey No. 2-3420 and containing or admeasurement 1,069 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Arthur Road, aforesaid, and on the West North and South by the property of Bomanji Jijibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys-at-Law, at their Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY AND GOLDEN ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th March, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Joovarmal Pratapji & Co. mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned mortgagors, 2 golden necklaces, 2 golden chokis, 1 pan golden hugdis, 2 pairs khutwalis, 2 golden rings and one button, one gold ring, of golden rings, 3 golden manikas, one gold watch, 2 golden gauths, 1 ketak, 1 tulsi pati, 2 vajeticks, etc., etc.

By order of Messrs. Ramchandra Meghajee the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Thaker Parsotam Dharamshi.

1 golden chain.

On account and at the risk of M. Surjmal Verchand.

2 Pairs pearl Kuda, 4 pearl earings, 1 gold watch, 2 silver cases.

On account and at the risk of Mr. M. D.

1 nose ring, 1 pair diamond hutes, 5 pearl bangles, 2 pearl earrings.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

5 pearl earrings.

By order of Messrs. Praga Pana & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

3 pearl earrings, 2 pearl collar buttons, 2 rubies, 1 tulsi pati.

By order of Shah Pratapmal Ramchandra and on account and at the resk of Shah Jamnadas Amerchand.

1 pearl chain about 50 chaws, 1 diamond rose, 1 pearl nose ring.

On account and at the risk of Shah Dewji Bhagoo.

1 pearl nose ring, 1 diamond kuda jodi, 1 diamond marquis, 1 pearl chain about 30-35 chaws.

By order of Messrs. Nathaji Gulabchand & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sheth Amerchand Thakersey.

2 golden patlis, 1 pair silver sankla, 2 pearl bunches, 6 pearl bangles, 1 ring of diamonds and emeralds, 1 chain of pearls and emeralds.

On account and at the risk of Kalidas Thakersey goldsmith deceased.

1 pearl chain, 7 pearls, 1 fancy rug of diamond and ruby, 1 ring of pearls, and lasanias, 1 diamond nose ring, 1 diamond button which can be used as a ring, 1 packet of rubis.

By order of Joraji Panji and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

1 pearl earring, 1 rose of diamond and rubis, 1 ring of diamonds and rubies, 1 pearl kuda jadi.

The above jewellery is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery within 3 days.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1915.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GREY YARN NO. 6½ OF THE ASSUR VIRJI MILLS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Trambakanta at the shop of Seth Bapulal Ishwardas by order of the Assur Virji Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Runchordas Lakhmidas.

100 Bales Grey yarn No. 6 1/2 of the Assur Virji Mills.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1916

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES GREY YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m. (B.T.), at Pydhowni, near Terabakanta, in the shop of Mr. Negindass Balcobhai, by order of Mr. Abdool Tayeb Ismailji Musketi, and on account and at the risk of Marwari Runchordas Luxmandas:—

50 bales grey yarn No. 6½ Bhatia ticket, (manufactured by the Assur Virji Mill).

25 bales grey yarn No. 10 Cockatoo ticket (for China Market), (Manufactured by the David Mill).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

To-night Charni Road.

THE NEW

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

An entirely novel series of films dealing with problems never before portrayed in moving pictures.

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST AND BEST SERIAL YET PRODUCED.

ALSO

TINY JIM AND HIS SISTER. Colored.	EXPLORING EPHRIAM'S EXPLOITS: Cartoon.	PATHE'S GAZETTE Latest.	TERRIBLY STUCK UP Comic.

LADIES! 100 'ELAINE" Hats to be given away absolutely free. Please write for one to Messrs. Pathe Freres.

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
REMARKABLE POPULARITY OF NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME:
GREAT ALL-COMIC BILL:
Magnificent 5-reel Gold-Rooster Comedy,

"THE GALLOPER"

A laugh from start to finish. An American War Correspondent is despatched by a New York newspaper to Turkey. His footsteps are dogged by his divorced wife, whose attentions are so unwelcome that THE GALLOPER, as he is called, gets another man to do his work. The ludicrous situation that this leads both men into must be seen to be appreciated. In spite of all the misfortunes several happy couples are formed in the end and all concerned are delighted with their lot.

"WIFFLES' PRESENT,"

This Paris favourite in good form in this merry film.

"AN AWFUL ALTERNATIVE."

Yet another French Comic picture which is sure to make everybody rock with laughter.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST WAR WORKER

Elephant does work of 10 horses in munitions factory. (Those unbelievers of elephant's strength must not miss seeing this.)

IN SALONICA.

(1) General Sir Bryan Mahon with General Sarrail.
(2) Miles of Barbed wire on the way to the Front.
(3) Greek peasants transporting our Army supplies.

King Constantine holds review in Athens.
Our Blinded Heroes at St. Dunstan's Hotel.
Intercession Service at Southwark Cathedral.
Funeral of a Crimean Hero who rode in the Charge of the Light Brigade.

Any one who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the show will be given a handsome present. Nobody has won it yet.

Persons desirous of learning the arts of criminals will abstain from attending Royal Opera House, because they will be disappointed.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

SHOWING THIS WEEK:

SIXTH INSALMENT 7,000 FEET.

UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE BROKEN COIN

CASH PRIZES Rs. 1,000.

Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-45, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15 Last Show 11-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

RATS OF SOCIETY.

4,000 FEET. 3 PARTS.

A powerful Cines Masterpiece of Crime and ultimately its Detection. Each reel has a dramatic surprise.

Also the GAUMONT GRAPHIC a sensational one-reel RAILWAY DRAMA, and a two-reel roaring feature farce, featuring the celebrated

CHARLES CHAPLIN.

TIME —7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.
USUAL HALF RATES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)

Admission Annas 4.

3267

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 2nd

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		1,0
" " Sales of East Indian ..		200
" " Imports		33,000
Mid. Americans		7.75— 2
Egyptian S G F.		11.73— 2
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	..May	11.47+10
	July	11.66+10
New Orleans 10 a.m...	..May	11 21+11
	July	11.47+17

Liverpool, March 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		00
" " Imports		27,000
Mid Americans		7.84
Egyptians F G. F.		11.70
New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	May ..	11 50
..	July ..	11 69
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	11.27
..	July ..	11 52

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 3rd.

Total Imports 27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
March	7.66+4
March-April	7.66+4
April-May	7.64+5
May June	7.63+5
June-July	7.60+5
July-Aug.	7.58+5
Aug.-Sept.	7.52+5
Sept.-Oct.	7.42+4
Oct.-Nov.	7.39+4
Nov.-Dec.	7.35+4
Dec.-Jan.	7.33+4
Jan.-Feb.	7.31+4

Liverpool, March 4th.

Total Imports 13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
March	7.65
Mar.-April	7.65
April-May.	7.62
May-June.	7. 1
June-July	7.58
July-Aug.	7.56
Aug.-Sept.	7.4 +1
Sept.-Oct.	7.40
Oct.-Nov.	7.36
Nov.-Dec.	7.32
Dec.-Jan.	97.2
Jan.-Feb.	7.27
Feb.-Mar.	7.28

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 2nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close
March	7.62	10
March-April	7.62	10
April-May	7.59	8
May-June	7.58	8
June-July	7.55	7
July-Aug.	7.53	7
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.35	7
Nov.-Dec.	7.31	6
Dec-Jan.	7.29	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	6

London, Mar. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
Mar.	7.64	
Mar.-Apl.	7.64	
April-May	7.61	+2
May-June	7.60	
June-July	7.57	
July-Aug	7.55	
Aug.-Sept.	7.48	+1
Sept.-Oct.	7.39	
Oct.-Nov.	7.35	Unchgd.
Nov.-Dec.	7.31	
Dec.-Jan.	7.28	
Jan.-Feb	7.26	—1
Feb.-Mar.	7.27	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.65+ 7

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. A 19

May .. .. 11.82+ 6
July .. .. 11.95+ 9

Liverpool, Mar. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.6 —2
May	11.81—1
July	11.94—1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 2nd

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	..	5.70
" " "Fully Good"	..	5 85
" " "Fine"	..	6.00
" Bhownuggar, "Good"	..	6.14
" "Fully Good"		6..8
" " "Fine"	..	6.43
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	..	6.15
" "Fine"	..	6.45
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.40
" " "Fully Good"	..	7.55
" " "Fine"	..	7.70
" Scinde, "Good"	..	5.65
" " "Fully Good"	..	5.80
" " "Fine"	..	5.95

Unchanged.

Liverpool, Mar 3rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	5.75
" " Fully Good	..	5.90
" " Fine	..	6.05
M G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.19
" " Fully Good	..	6.33
" " Fine	..	6.48
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	6.20
" " " Fine	..	6.50
M. G. Broach Good	..	7.45
" Fully Good	..	7 60
" " Fine	..	7 75
M. G. Scinde Good	..	5.70
" " Fully Good	..	5.85
" " Fine	..	6.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	12,000
" Forwarded	92,000
" Imports	107,000
" Stock	860,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, March 4th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,9 4,000
Egyptian Visible Supply,	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,218,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales	42,000
East Indian Sales	1,900
Total Speculation	5,000
" Export	6,000
East Indian Export	....
" " Stock	42, 00
" " Forwarded	2, 00
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	1 50 0
American Afloat	350,000
East Indian "	5, 0
Total Afloat	420,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 2nd

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	6,0 0
" " to Continent ..	Nil.
Futures at New York May	11.5
Previous price	11.43
Futures at New York July	11 74
Previous price	11.63
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..11.55+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.13 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	..11.28+11
Futures at New Orleans July	..11.55+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9⅜
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅞

New York, March 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York May ..	11.55
Previous closing price	11.55
Futures at New York July ..	11.75
Previous closing price	11.74
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11 60+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..11.13 unchgd.
Future at New Orleans May	..11.2 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July ..	11.54—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9⅜
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅞

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	140 000
" Exports to Great Britain	74,000
" " to France and Continent	37,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,5 3,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,058,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar 2nd

Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16+⅛

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Continental buying for coinage.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
" 7 day market loans	4⅛
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 375 000

Unchgd.

The sum of £500,000 has been earmarked for the Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

The sum of £200,000 has been released.

Consols 2½ %	57⅜—⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	54½
Indian St. ok 3½% Sterling Loan	8 ⅜
Government Securities 3%	69¼

Unchgd

Exchange on London at Paris
Francs. 28.00 Unchgd

London, Mar. 3rd

Bar Silver Spot 27

Closing Tone of Silver:—Less demand but steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	5⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅛
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months	5⅛
" " " " 6 "	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
" 7 day market loans	4⅛

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £79,000.

London, March 4th

Consols 2½ %	57⅜
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¼
Government Securities 3%	69½

Unchgd.

Exchange on London at Paris
Francs. 28.03+03

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Mar. 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the followine results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	56,100,000	Inc.	1,10 ,000
Public Deposits.	50,600,000	Dec.	2,000,000
Other do.	102,000,000	Inc.	5,600 000
Govt. Securities.	32,800,000	No change.	
Other do ..	96,700,000	Inc.	3,400,000
Notes and Gold.	41,300,000	Inc.	4 0,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 27% of the Liabilities.

Transfers.—
On Calcutta Rs. 5.00,000
On Bombay Rs. 2,00,0 0 } @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 5,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar. 3rd.

Transfers on:—
Calcutta Rs. 19,00,000
Bombay Rs. 8.00,000 } @ 1/4 5/32
Madras Rs. 15,00 000

TRANSFERS DEFERRED.

On Calcutta Rs. 5.00,000 } @ 1/4 1/8
" Madras Rs. 4,28,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, March 3rd.

Tone of Cloths:—Firm with a limited business
Tone of Yarns:—Wel. held—More business.

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool, March 3rd.

Closed to-day quiet 56,40 Bales sold.

Vicanere First White	highest	19½d.
" " "	lowest	16d.
" O dinary "	highest	15½d.
" " "	lowest	12d.
Candahar First "	highest	16½d.
" " "	lowest	15½d.
" Ordinary "	highest	15d.
" " "	lowest	12½d.
Bicanere White	highest	15d.
" "	lowest	12d.

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 2nd.

3½% 1925—1928 ..	.. ..	87¼—¼
4½% 1922 —1945 ..	.. ..	97 unchgd.

London, Feb. 4th.

3½% 1925/28..	..	£ 87⅜ unchgd.
4½% 1925/45..	..	£ 9

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Mar. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Indian—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers.	69/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian } Victorian } New South Wales } Feb. Sailer.	68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers	81
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers	73/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta March-April Buyers.	80/3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April Value.	74

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal	£14-2-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	72½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6 7-6

No metal business pending decision regarding Governments order prohibiting speculation,

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. March-April Sellers.	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe March April Sellers.	3/7⅞

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 1 1/18 O. & F. Calcutta March-April	18/9
August-October	18
Raw Java, O & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	18/10½
August-October	18/1½
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta March-April	20/9
August-October	19/9
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	20/10½
August-October	19/10½

Tone of Sugar—Idle.

London, Mar. 4th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs Feb.-Mar. Sellers	69/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.	

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian } Victorian } New South Wales } February, Sellers	68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Not offered.

SEEDS

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Buyers.	81
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Buyers	73/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Paid	75

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Buyers	£13-17-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28-10-0

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Gallas Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Macaudam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd March 1916:—

Cotton	21,474	Bales
Wheat	1,985	cwts.
Linseed	8,964	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,854	"
Ginjellyseed	6,138	"
Groundnuts	4 215	"
Castorseed	16.892	"
Rice	3.776	"
Myrabollams	3,109	"
Cottonseed	22,220	"
Mowraseed	32	"
Gram	839	"
Joowar	1,056	"
Barley	2,079	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 4th—4 p. m

	Bazaar Terms. Ready.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 9 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 8 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi.	6 11 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 13 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Gr undnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April May ..	6 6 6	
Linseed May	8 3 9	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5 32d.
T. T. forward	1s. 4 5-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13 32d. April.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	194½
60 d-s Hongkong	141
Do. Shanghai	192½
Do. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3.0
Australian Do.	25-11-0
Bombay Do.	25-3.0
English Shield Sovereigns	16 8-0
English Dragons	15-8.0
Silver ex.duty Ready	68-14-0

Castorseed.
Ready .. .. Rs. 7.7. R.D. per cwt.
Forward Apl-May .. Rs. 7-8. R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed. Rs. 25. B.T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept very firm to-day and the rates continued to keep up an upward move.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened under excitement and a further rise of about Rs. 20 was registered over yesterday's closing quotations.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids closed at Rs. 491½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 455. Standards after touching Rs. 1,107½ closed at Rs. 1,100.

Madhavji kept steady at Rs. 1,340.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 2,180. Swadeshi to Rs. 1,570 Currimbhai to Rs. 267½ Crescent to Rs. 117½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 185.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 237.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 137 and Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 407½ to Rs. 425.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1 130 x. d.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,520.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 113.

Tapti Valley Railway shares stood unchanged at Rs. 572½.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares were placed at Rs. 160.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 84.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95 (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

At the Share Market this evening the profit taking which followed the high prices at which jute mill shares had been recently changing hands, caused sellers to come out in excess of buyers and a decline in rates was the result. The consequence of this was that very little business was put through and the market closed easier. In other directions there was very little trade reported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 10/2, 10/4, 10/6, Raneegunge 29/4.

Jute:—Alliance (prefs) 103, Auckland (ord) 171, 172, Clive (ord) 122, 123, Dalhausie (ord) 254, Empire (ord) 29/14, 31, 30/4, Kamarhatty (ord) 424 to 427 Northbrook (ord) 26/12, 26/12, 27.

Miscellaneous: Bank of Bengal 1630, Champaran Sugar 122, Chowringhee properties debentures 104, Dalhousie properties 5 1/2 per cent debentures 114/8, Ryam Sugar 12/8, 12/12.

Government Paper 3 1/2 per cent was quoted at Rs. 82/4 to Rs. 82/8 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 82/12 to Rs. 83.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the times and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week.	Day of M'th.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of M'th.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	4	m 11 34	28 6	4	m 5 25	15 17
		11 54a	29 0		5 27a	15 3
Sun.	5	0 14a	28 10	5	m 5 58	15 0
					6 7a	16 0
Mon.	6	m 0 27	29 3	6	m 6 30	15 8
		0 53a	28 9		6 44a	16 2
Tues.	7	m 0 58	28 3	7	m 7 2	15 2
		1 32a	28 3		7 18a	17 7
Wed.	8	m 1 27	27 9	8	m 7 54	15 8
		1 57a	27 4		7 49a	18 9
Thur.	9	m 1 54	26 10	2	m 8 6	16 5
		2 50a	26 4		8 19a	19 10
Fri.	10	m 2 20	25 9	10	m 8 39	17 3
		3 31a	25 4		8 54a	21 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 4 (Saturday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 43m.
" 5 (Sunday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m.
" 6 (Monday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m.
" 7 (Tuesday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 46m.
" 8 (Wednesday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m.
" 9 (Thursday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m.
" 10 (Friday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 47m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 9-2-. p.m. New Moon, 4 h. 9h. 52-4, p.m.; First Quarter, 11th, 9h. 37-0m p.m.; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m.; Full Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 4th 1916 was 30.095 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid; for the height of the barometer eistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

The Best Pure Linseed Double Boiled Oil in the Market is Bart.

"THE MANELESS LION BRAND.

G.O.M. & M.F.G. Co. Ltd. MANELESSLION TRADE MARK AHMEDABAD

Sold in five Gallon Drums,

To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—
Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad
Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.
or further particulars, please apply to:—

Messrs. BALABHAIJAMNADAS & Co

Agents:—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld.
OPP. KALUPUR, ASARWA, AHMEDABAD

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar 4.

Palamcotta	Downing	Mombasa
Chakla		Basra
Caledonia	Dowell	London

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 4.

Rhesania	Merlo	Genoa
Warley Pickering	Baag	Hull
Onda	Holman	Karachi

Mar. 5.

Sardinia	Jeffery	London
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessel received Port clearance on Saturday :—

Steamer Rydal Hall for Karachi

The following vessel entered the docks for loadi on Saturday:—

teamer Pacho for Hull

S. S. Warley Pickering:—The steamer Warley Pickering, 2,646 tons, Captain W. B. Baag, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia 4,142 tons, Captain J. T. Jeffery, sailed on Sunday for London via Suez Port Said Marseilles and Plymouth. with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain R. A. Holman, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general and the same botton cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Sunday for Karachi, with the mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rydal Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain E. W. Manship, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and general goods.

S. S. Chakla.—The B. I. S. N Company's s. s. Chakla, 1,727 tons, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Basra with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia.—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, 3,436 tons, Captain E. D Dowell arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from London which port she left on the 12th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports with a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 4th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Siracusa	Raplino	Italian Mail S. N. Co
O. & R. Millpool	Thomas	F. F. Campbell & Co
D. & E. Rydall Hall	Manoship	E. N. & Co
F. Blackpeargate	Willis	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Sardar	Week's	P. G. S. N. Co
H. Tosan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
K. Fruiton		W. & A. G. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonnett	T. M. & Co
N. Corinth	Reed	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tycho	Williams	J. F. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Kowetk	Wilson	T. M. & Co
8 Kirkwood	Harrison	L. Dreyfus & Co
15 Zayani	Tookerl	H. S. Shoostri

HUGHE'S DRY DOCK.

Salette	Armitage P. & O. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Colaba	Goss	M. M. & Co
4 Nagova	Garwood	P. & O. Co
5 Circassia	Osborne	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakla		M. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Sir Harvey Adamson	Anstin	W. M. & Co
Tokei Maru	Sato	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 31 bales wool K. Mooljl, 40 cwt. dhall W. A. Graham & Co. 30 cwt. chillies W. A. Graham & Co., 10 cwt. turmuric W. A. Graham & Co., 20 cwt. mustard oil W. A. Graham & Co., 70 cwt. cashewnuts E. Nowroji & Co., 8 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co., 220 bales cotton waste Commercial Trading Co 16 bales wool Bombay Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 3,150 bundles staves of empty Hhds. Spencer & Co., 139 bundles iron hoops Spencer & Co., 480 bundles iron hoops and ends of empty Hhds. Spencer & Co., 80 bundles ends of empty Hhds. Spencer & Co., 80 Hhds. ends of empty Hhds. Spencer & Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia (s) 56 bales cotton yarn Nowroji Wadia & Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 84 cases bristle Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 200 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 2,400 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tycho (s) 16,800 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros. 9,760 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros

Millpool (s) 2,001 cwt. myrabollams O. Govindji & Co., 1,150 cwt. castorseed O. Govindji & Co., 8,000 cwt. cotton seed K. Keshawji & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Black Friargate (s) 5,000 cwt. morwraseed Ralli Bros. 7,998 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros,

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 200 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HULL.

Frinton (s) 3,120 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirnwood (s) 28,000 cwt. groundnuts Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 88 cwt. gum arabic P. Jethabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Nagoya (s) 204 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nagoya (s) 22 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 13 cases indigo C. M. Bhesania & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 408 bales cotton Ralli Bros 45 cwt. sharkns E. Molidina 50 drums turpentine Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, 6 cwt. red raisin S. Vazir, 275 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 88 cwt. blackhornaj David Sassoon & Co., 200 kegs paint Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, 10 cases paint Wilkinson Heywood and Clark 5 casks yellow ochre Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, 30 drums turpentine Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, 100 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 4.

S. S. Salsette from Aden Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—3 boxes coins, 1 box pearls, 626 bars silver, 35 bundles brass wire 1 case tyres, 100 bags gum arabic, 1 bale canvas.

S. S. Sardar from Busreh Agents. H. S. Shoeshtary.—12 bundles 1 tin specie, 1 tin pearls, 21 bags gall, 1 case colour, 1 bundle piece goods, 338 bags almond kernels, 22 bundles dates, 68 cases 8 jottas 3 bags asafoetida 36 bags gum, 175 carabboys rosewater, 2 bales 237 bundles wool 33 bags cummin seed, 22 bags salab, 228 bags almonds, 1 bundle rose, 2 bags pistachne shells, 140 bags pistachues, 46 bags figs 84 bundles 17 jottas rosebuds, 10 carabboys aromatic water, 27 bags almond seed, 732 bags raisins, 2 bales rugs 185 bags simsim, 72 bundles 8 jottas skins 198 bundles M. roots, 1 case sharkfins, 3 bundles P. shells, 1½ bundles attari.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D. 25

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 4.

A disturbance in north-west India has given a few light falls of rain and snow in north-east Baluchistan and hills of extreme north and moved eastwards.

Temperature remains considerably above normal in north-west India, except in Baluchistan where it has fallen very rapidly.

Forecast:—Local falls of rain and snow in the western Himalayas.

SIMLA, March 5.

The disturbance in north-west India which occasioned a few falls of rain and snow in Kashmir has almost disappeared.

Sonamong reports one inch.

The temperature remains higher than usual in north-west India.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is in excess except at Allahabad; night temperature is below normal in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and at Bikaner and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in upper Sind and Rajputana and at night in lower Sind.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and at Surat and Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is generally is excess; night temperature is also above normal at Bhuj, Dwarka and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Day temperature has become normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues generally below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions continue unsettled in north-west India.

A few showers are likely in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 4th of March 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st Mar.)	62.7	48.6	65	..	5.12	—4.52
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	76.5	61.8	88	0.05	3.11	..0.24
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st Mar.)	75.7	71.6	79	..	5.29	2.46
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.6	60.6	44	..	0.13	—1.07
Rawalpindi	82.1	52.4	54	..	2.47	—3.95
Lahore	87.5	59.3	54	..	0.63	—1.99
Hissar	88.0	60.8	35	..	0.35	
Ambala	84.7	54.5	59	..	1.03	—3.72
Delhi	86.8	57.4	55	..	1.56	—0.83
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.6	61.1	26	..	0.64	—0.71
Mainpuri	88.8	54.3	31	..	1.00	—1.00
Jhansi	91.5	57.6	26	..	0.65	—1.06
Cawnpore	86.6	54.9	78	..	0.41	—0.38
Allahabad	86.5	52.4	59	..	1.01	—0.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93.1	62.8	31	..	0	—0.90
Karachi	79.3	71.2	81	..	0.20	—1.05
Almer	91	57.4	36	..	0.05	—1.10
Jalpore	94	59.1	35	..	0.24	—0.94
Kotah	94.4	65.0	39	..	0.03	—0.60
Mount Abu	77.7	60.2	47	..	0	—1.04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	93.4	62.3	70	..	0	—0.39
Dwarka	81.7	71.4	86	..	0.14	—0.47
Veraval	82.1	64.6	46	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	97	158	83	..	0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	96	0 63.6	50	..	0.01	—0.32
Surat	98.9	67.9	46	..	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	98.7	65.9	42	..	0	—0.27
Deesa	98.6	62.8	46	..	0	—0.47
Neemuch	92.3	60.1	23	..	0.08	—0.6
Indore	91..	53.8	46	..	1.13	—0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86	9 50.6	43	..	1.07	—1.15
Saugor	88	3 61.0	10	..	1.25	—0.71
Hoshangabad	91.5	5 4	36	..	1.47	—0.12
Khandwa	93.4	55.3	25	..	0.32	—0.79
Akola	9	6 53.5	21	..	1.95	—0.22
Amroati	93.2	60 5	17	..	1.02	—0.89
Nagpur	91.9	56.7	37	..	1 25	—0 84
Chanda	93	5 53.8	39	..	0.84	—0 24
Raipur	88.7	59 6	38	..	1.25	—0.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	4 71.3	43	..	0.09	—0.48
Ratnagiri	87.1	69.1	51	..	0.31	—0.13
Mormugao	86	4 72.5	44	..	0.94	—0.25
Kolwar	85.9	71 2	80	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.5	58.1	30	..	0.16	—0.68
Ahmednagar	92.2	55.6	21	..	3.49	2.13
Poona	93.8	55.5	45	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	9o.3	62.3	18	..	1.27	—0.24
Rupur	93.2	60 5	17	..	0.43	—0.89
Belgaum	92 2	60 4	26	..	1.70	—0 24
Ahmedabad	93.1	57.3	16	..	1.82	0 6
Nizamabad(Indore)	93.9	56.8	36	..	0.93	—0.45
Hyderabad	91.8	64.6	56	..	0.79	—0.79
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90	3 75 6	70	..	8.17	4.80
Calicut	88	4 77.1	80	..	15 29	6.80
Cochin	91	4 78.7	75	..	9.34	0
Colombo	89.1	70 0	89	..	27.91	3.99
ARCOT (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.6	70.2	82	..	20.78	14.04
Bellary	96.7	65.6	43	..	7.28	4.99
Cuddapah	98	8 73 0	66	..	9.44	4.43
Madras	88.4	70 2	78	..	21.24	0.9
Bangalore	90.	63 8	69	..	3.64	0.17
Coimbatore	96	7 72 9	79	..	6 76	1.44
Trichinopoly	96	1 72.5	63	..	12.87	4.08
Negapatam	87.2	73.5	77	..	24.28	4 91

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 3rd March, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fanr	29.857 Inche.
Temperature of Air	73 8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68 7 "
Dew point	63 7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.599 "
Extent of cloudy sky (i. e. whole sky clouds—10)	0.2 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	86.4 "
Minimum do. do	72.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE. NW, NNW
Movement of Wind do do	135 Miles,

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C 18

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A LAW STUDENT'S CLAIM.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

DWARKADAS GOKALDAS *v.* JIVANDAS MULJI AND ANOTHER

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff a law student for taking an account of certain sums of money, which he alleged were deposited by his paternal grandmother Ramabai, with one Mulji Trikamdas, the father of the first defendant and grandfather of the second defendant. Mulji Trikamdas and Ramabai were brother and sister. Ramabai died in 1901, leaving a son Gokaldas, the plaintiff's father, who died immediately after; and the plaintiff's case was that Ramabai had deposited various sums before her death with her brother, which at the time of her death amounted to about Rs. 3,000. The plaintiff alleged that a *samadaskat* book was given by her brother to her in respect of the various sums of money deposited, but the said book was now lost.

The first defendant did not appear at the hearing. The second defendant in his written statement stated that his mother was married to his father (Damodar) in 1902 and he was himself born in 1903 and that therefore neither he nor his mother had any knowledge about the alleged deposits. The second defendant, who was a minor, therefore, put the plaintiff to the strict proof of his claim and also contended that the suit was barred by limitation.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. M. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. T. G. Gokhale appeared for the second defendant.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the plaintiff. After hearing arguments of counsel, the plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs by his Lordship.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Amin and Desai.

Attorneys for the second defendant. Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

S C Ct 498-18313-15.—Mulla & Mulla, C Boggiano v. Ezra Ezikiel, & ors.

Appeals for Hearing and final disposal.

38-15-209-14.—Madhowji K & C, Navivahu, widow, v. Ladkabai, widow, & anr, Jehangir G & B.

57-15-1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Co, v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liqn), & anr, Matu J & M.

Ins Ct No. 367-14 and 61-15 and in Re Tullockchand Javerchand and Sha an insolvent, Crawford B & Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld, v. Tullockchand Javerchand Sha, N C Dalal.

C C 64-15-290-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Ramprasad, a firm, v. Dewji Heerji, a firm, Captain & V.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co.

68-15-196-15.—Shroff D & D, Lilladhar Jivraj and anr, v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

69-15-108-15.—Mulla & M, Khatizabai, v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoolakhan, Captain & V.

70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchhordas Vallabhai, v. Chunilal Jivandas, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

63-15-1158-15.—Daphtary F & D, R K Moteshaw & Co, a firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Pavar.

In the Division Court No. 46.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

11-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

Long Cause.

1165-15.—Jeh S M & H. Fatmabai, widow, v. Karimbhai Thaverbhai & ors, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Part Heard, 21-2-16.

Commercial Cause.

1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Hiralal & Co, Madh & Co.

Long Causes.

1510-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Mohanlal Monji Vora, v. Jethmal Narrandas, Edg G W & Co.

978 15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Sarupchand, v. Ramdhandas Ramratan, Mer K & Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody, & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

554-15.—Ard H & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co, Ld, in Liqn, & ors, Payne & Co, Bh K & G.

1219-15—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji, v. F C Rustomji, & anr, Mer K & Co.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prurde Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshavram Gangadhar alias, C H & Co, Malvi H M & R.

1106-15.—Captain & V, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. J Perojsha & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

364-15.—Jeh S M & H. Shivji Ludha, & ors, v. Gorbai, Motichand & D.

807-15.—Jam R & D, Padamsey Meghji, v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph F & D.

408-15.—Sm B & Co, Luxmibai, widow, v. Krishnabai alias Yemnabai, & anr, Judah & S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For a Personal Decree.

1007-10.—Mer K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Naranji Dwarkadas, & ors, Mans H M & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latif bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co

769-15.—Mulji & Th, Kissondas Ganshamdas, v. Laljibhai Tulsidas, Payne & Co, Part Heard.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Es.

814-15.—Dastur and Co. (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S

587-14.—Vachha and Co Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Baubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

819-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premooovervaku alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu, J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.

536-14.—Edg G W & Co, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, a firm, v. The Bombay Steam Navign Co, Ld, Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal Long Causes.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G, Part Heard.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit D and P.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

959-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza, v. Pascoal Salvadar Nunis, Mulla & M.

S C CT 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden and ors, v. Bai Samaratbai, widow. Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M, Bai Samaratbai widow, v. Kaikhushru Behramji Mehta and ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak GBeig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J Talyarkhan charged Asa Moka and Aloi Atan, two Chinamen, with being in possession of 3 lbs. and five tolas of opium, valued about Rs 100, and 265 lbs. of opium preparations without a license.

In consequence of information received Excise Inspectors Talyarkhan and Kothawala raided the accuseds' quarters at Erskine Road, Null Bazaar, on Friday noon, when the opium together with implements for opium preparations were found. The accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PURSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Girdhar Harikishan, a Hindu, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 70. The case for the prosecution was that on the 1st instant the accused was observed taking out the purse from the coat pocket of a European at Victoria Terminus. He tried to make off with it but was chased and seized by one Ramana Gangaji. Further hearing was adjourned as the owner of the purse has not been traced yet.

In the Lahore conspiracy case supplementary trial on Saturday Mr. Hukumat Rai, pleader, concluded defence arguments in the case of three accused, Natha Singh, Karamchand Kohli and Teja Singh, pointing out what he said were discrepancies in and corroboration of the approver's statement. Mr. Beni Prasad, pleader, argued the case of three other accused, laying stress on what he called the unsatisfactory character of the evidence of identification.

Paralysis Cured

Dr. Cassell's Tablets exert their Strengthening effect on Weak Nerves even when Power to Move is Lost

Lost nerve power must work out in lost muscular power. Strengthen the nerves and the muscles will again become active. That is the explanation of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of Nerve Paralysis in young or old. These tablets contain nerve nutrients and tonics which nourish the nervous system and create new vitality, new life force for the whole body. Take the case of Mrs. Hopkins, of 1, Beale Cottage, Lottbridge Road, Eastbourne, England. She says:—"I was paralysed. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and as I was placed so I lay. Medical treatment, even in hospital, did no good, though everything possible was tried. But when I took Dr. Cassell's Tablets I gradually regained power. Soon I was able to go on crutches, and then without any help. I had dreamt that Dr. Cassell's Tablets would cure me, and my dream came true. I am now quite well and active." This is one instance out of many where Dr. Cassell's Tablets have restored power when other means had failed.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness
Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
Vital Exhaustion
Premature Decay

Never Touched By Hand.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are made and packed entirely by self-acting mechanism, in modern hygienic laboratories. From beginning to end of manufacture they are never touched by hand. Made in Great Britain; sold throughout the world.

Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Re 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 418, Chester-road, Manchester, England.

INDIAN EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND.

CORRECT PROCEDURE EXPLAINED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

The following Press communique has been issued in the Commerce Department with reference to the press communique dated the 2nd February, 1916, regarding the formation of the Societe Suissede Surveillance Economique. It has been decided that the following procedure will be adopted with regard to the communication by telegram of the acceptance by the society of consignments of articles exported from India to Switzerland. All applications for licenses will be submitted by the importer in Switzerland to the S. S. S. If the society accepts the proposed consignment, it will forward the application with a certificate indicating its acceptance, to the Foreign Office, London. If the application is granted the Secretary of State for India will cable to the Government of India, who will then telegraph to the Collector of Customs concerned. On receipt of this telegram the Collector of Customs will issue a certificate in a prescribed form.

"DEFENDED HARBOUR OF CALCUTTA,"

THE DEFINITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

The Bengal Government has issued the following communiqué:—

With reference to the definition of "Defended Harbour of Calcutta" published with an Army Department notification No. 163, dated February 11th 1916, which has excited a certain amount of comment in the press, it will be observed that it is merely consistent with the similar action taken in respect of Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Port Blair. Under the Defence of India Rules published with the Notification No. 86, dated December 9th, 1915, a defended harbour means any area declared by a notification to be such for the purpose of those rules. The only rule so far framed with special reference to a defended harbour is rule 19 which prohibits the photographing of naval and military works or dock harbour works, and since works of military importance may lie within some distance of the harbour proper in its restricted sense, it is necessary that the definition of a defended harbour should be widely drawn. The rule and definition are merely matters of ordinary military precaution consequent upon the existence of a state of war.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MINORITY ADMINISTRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

A committee has recently been sitting in Delhi consisting of the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Political Secretary to the Government of India and two political officers, to consider the question of minority administrations in Native States. The proposals of the committee are now under consideration of the Government of India.

The Nath Singh Oil Company have presented a motor ambulance to the Rangoon Motor Ambulance Fund, which has now eight complete ambulances subscribed for, five of which are already sent to India.

The succession of Rajkumar Berendra Singh to the chiefship of Rajgarh has been recognised and he will be installed by the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, on 11th instant.

IMPERIAL LAGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TOMORROW'S AGENDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 4.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on 7th March, Mr. E. A. W. Oldham will take the oath of allegiance.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will introduce a Bill to provide for trial by Court-Martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules. The Bill will be considered and passed.

The Select Committee's reports on the Income-tax Act Amendment Bill and Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill will be presented and the two Bills will be passed.

Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment on Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill will also be considered.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REVISED SCHEDULE OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

The following revised schedule is prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the general list of the Indian Finance Department.

Subjects for examination:—Compulsory writing and compositions, marks 300; optional, any two of (a) Political Economy and Economic History; (b) Mathematics (pure and mixed); (c) Physics; (d) Chemistry; (e) History.

Questions will be set in (i) Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century A.D. (ii) English History from 1485 A.D. to 1890 A.D. The examination in History will be of the widest scope and will include questions on social and literary developments, a wide choice of questions being allowed; (f) one classical language with its literature, viz., Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian, each carrying 400 marks; total 1,100.

In the optional subjects the papers set will be approximately of the standard required for the B.A. Honours Degree in any Indian University where these subjects are prescribed. The curriculum prescribed for the History papers will remain in force for a period of three years from the date of this resolution. It is intended to publish the papers set in all subjects from the examination to be held in December 1916 and onwards. The papers will be available on sale at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. The price of each collection will be 8 annas a copy.

Since the opening of the Pasteur Institute in Rangoon in July last for the first eight months ending February 29th the total number of patients were 209, of whom 88 were from Rangoon. Of the cases treated 102 proved to have been bitten by rabid dogs and 63 by dogs in good health.

The services of Mr. H J. Bell, Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, P. W. D., Road and Buildings, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department.

FREE! Do you wish to know "How to make the Best Quality Rose, Jasmine, Lily, Lotus and Sweet Scented Hair Oils at a very cheap cost at your own home!" If so please write us at once and mention this paper.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers, 1, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 9.

Public Lecture on "Popular Control in Indian Finance" by Prof. V. G. Kale, Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., The Cinema Ballet "Excelsior."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BONBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

March 6.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 11th March 1916.

Fort.—Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Lce-Corpl. F. A. Borrisow.

Salsette.—Lce-Sergeant F. B. Sadler and Lce-Corpl. L. W. A. Herbert.

Fort.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki sirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Santa Cruz.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.) on Monday the 6th instant, at 6 p.m. Rendezvous Volunteers Club Marine Lines.

Parades.—The Squadron A. B. C. and D. Troops will parade on Tuesday 7th March at 7 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. (All members will attend) Dress.—Drill Order with arms, khaki shirts.

A and B Troops will parade on Thursday, 9th March at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. All members will attend. Dress.—Drill Order with arms khaki shirts.

C and D Troops N. C. Officer's Class at the Camp Riding School, Santa Cruz, on Wednesday, 8th instant at 7 a.m.

Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp of Exercise will commence on Saturday 11th March as per detailed circular and members are reminded that they will rendezvous at Matunga Road Station B. B. and C. I. Railway at 3-51 p.m. and march to Camp. Train leaves Church Gate Station, 3-20 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway has kindly consented to make the usual concession to the Corps for the period of Camp (viz.) a season ticket for Rs. 5 (with a deposit of Rs. 1 which will be refunded on expiration of ticket) application to be made at the Season Office, Church Gate Station.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday, the 21st March.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

March 6.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or equipment will be issued from Quarter-Master's Stores during March.

51. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is alloted as follows.—

Monday March 6th Cadets I Coy.
Tuesday March 7th Cadets K Coy.
Wednesday March 8th Cadets L Coy.
Thursday March 9th Adults (any Company).
Train 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

48. Separation Allowance.—Dependents of Soldiers enlisted from this Corps and serving out of India on 29th February 1916, must submit claims for Separation Allowances to this Office for disposal by the 15th March 1916. Claims submitted after that date will not receive any consideration.

49. Parade.—B Coy. will parade on Friday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend.

50. Cadet Parade.—The Cadet Battalion will parade on Saturday March 11th at time and place to be notified later for Field Training in the vicinity of Ghat Kopar.

52. Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Rifle Meeting.

There will be individual and team competitions for 1st Class Shots only at the rifle range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday March 12th. Train 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus. Rifles will be taken out from Headquarters. Teams will consist of 4 (any rank) provided all belong to the same company and all have qualified as 1st Class Shots during the current season. For further details see Notice posted on Battalion Notice Board.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D. Commanding.

March 4.

No. 85.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 5th March 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 86.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Bombay.

Wednesday 8th inst. 7 a.m. 6in. B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday 11th inst. 7 a.m. 6in. B. L C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Sunday 12th inst. 7 a.m. 6in. B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Practice.—Practice will take place on 19th inst. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

Battery Drill:—Sundays 11 a.m. and Fridays 4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

Gun Drill.—Wednesdays 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Leave.—Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 87.—PARADES.

Reference Corps Order No. 92 dated 3rd inst. re: Monday's parade is hereby cancelled.

The E. E. Company will parade at 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant at Apollo Bunder for Defense Light Manning. All members will be required to attend.

No. 88.—LEAVE.

No. 1702 Gunner F. M. Bray. No. 1 Company is granted leave for 3 weeks from 3-3-16 to 23-3-16 both days inclusive.

Captain, B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of their Excellencies' the Band of his Excellncy the Governor under the direction of E. A. Barratt Esquire, will play at the Esplanade Band Stand today from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

PROGRAMME.

March.—Red Feathers ..... Rogan
Overture.—The Golden Lyre ..... Herman
Song.—Piccolo, Piccolo ..... Strauss.
Selection from.—The Girl in the Taxi .....Gilbert.
Waltz.—Love and Life in Holland ... Joyce
La Serenata.— ..... Braga
Selection from.—Carmen ..... Bizet.
Two Step.—Robert E. Lee ..... Pether
National Anthems of Russia, Belgium, Italy, Japan, France.
God Save the King-Emperor.

BAND AT THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 6th March, 1916.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Mootan which left London on the 19th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 4th instant.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN.

At a meeting of over 300 Marwaris held under the auspices of the Marwari Sammilan many speeches exhorting those present to stop the evil practices connected with the Holi festival.

TELEGRAMS FOR BASRA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

The Telegraph Department notify that owing to interruption on the land lines between Karachi and Jask, telegrams for Basra and Mesopotamia are subject to considerable delay.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association) will be held at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Wednesday, the 8th March, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PUBLIC LECTURE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay a public lecture will be given by Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College on Thursday the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Empire Theatre, on "Popular Control in Indian Finance." The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

ACCIDENT IN HOLI CHAKLA,

The staircase of a three-storeyed chawl situated in Holi Chukla accidentally gave way yesterday evening and closed the exit of the chawl. Information being given to the Fire Brigade, the Fort fire engine and escape under the charge of Mr. Taylor, arrived on the spot, but there being no room for the escape near the chawl, 30 persons were saved by means of ropes, by the firebrigade.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 18th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12-15 p.m. on Sunday from London. She had on board 150 passengers. Among them being Lady Muriel Herbert, General G. D. Chamier, the Hon-Lieut R. R. Addington and the Venerable Archdeacon Barham.

No mails were received from Holland for India by the Caledonia.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Ten attacks and twelve deaths from plague occurred in the city on Friday, one attack and one death each being reported from Sion, Byculla, Mahalaxmi and Market, Dongri had two attacks and two deaths from Tarwadi and Mandvi, three deaths from the Maratha Hospital and one attack from Parel. Nineteen attacks and 11 deaths from small-pox were reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 136, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 115 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,325 rats caught, 141 were found to be infected.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. Circassia will sail from No. 6 shed Alexandra dock this morning with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 9-30 a.m. sharp:—

To Marseilles.—Mrs M. Hodgson.
To London.—Capt Percy Barnett.
To Liverpool.—Mrs Baker, 2 children, infants and nurse; Mrs J E Hume; Miss P Harrison; Mrs W Ellis Jones; Mr C W C Lisle and Mrs C Whish.

MOSLEM LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A meeting of the working Committee formed to make arrangements for the entertainment given to the members of the Moslem League on behalf of the Hindus of Bombay was held on Friday the 3rd instant at the Presidency Association Rooms at which the statements of accounts submitted by Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, the treasurer of the fund, was approved. The Committee collected Rs. 2,881 by subscriptions and donations of which Rs. 1,975 were spent on refreshment, Rs. 251-8-0 on decorations and Rs. 304-12-6, on printing, postage and other charge leaving a balance of Rs. 314-11-6. It was resolved that the Committee should be dissolved and the balance of the fund should be handed over to the Social Service League, Bombay, to be spent for the benefit of poor children, especially Mahomedan.

DURBAR AT BHAVNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR Mar. 5.

In connection with the visit of their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Panna a grand Darbar was held this morning by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar at Motibag Palace where all officers and gentry of Bhavnagar were present.

Rich "poshaks" were presented to the distinguished guests. This ceremony over the Maharaja invested Mr. Morarji Anandji Tana with a beautiful "poshak" in token of his confirmation as Chief Dewan of the State. In making this present His Highness made a suitable reference to Mr. Tana's long, meritorious and loyal services to Bhavnagar.

CATHOLIC LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

A very successful concert was held by the Catholic Ladies' Association on Saturday night in the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. Considering the short time the management had at their disposal, there was a fairly large attendence of appreciative spectators who lustily cheered for every bit of good music. The rendering on the whole was a great success. The Orchestra, under the direction of Professor J. Franz produced excellent music of a March and Garotte—two pieces specially composed by the Professor for the occasion. Miss Myrtle Machado created a very favourable impression in her violin solo—Leo Silsen's "Un Peu d'Amour" being selected for the subject. The same remarks apply to Mrs. P. D. D'Souza's rendering of P. Saniton's "Fantasia Lucuzia Borgia" in violin. Mr. and Mrs. D'Sa sang "For all Eternity" with great effect which moved the whole house as did Misses M. Ferreira's and L. Baptista's singing of Balfe's famous song "The sailor sighs." For the unqualified success of the concert great credit is due to the management, specially to Miss Edilda Souza and Miss Marianne Ferreira, the Joint Social Secretaries who had worked untiringly to make it the success that it has been. The secretaries were assisted by a band of young workers, prominent among them being Messrs. Mick D'Souza and Robert D'Souza who were all attention to the guests of the evening.

CAPT. H. J. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

In our issue of the 3rd instant in the report of the speech delivered by Col. Street at the Grant Medical College, the previous evening, the name of Lt. H. J. Manockjee-Cursetjee, I.M.S., was included among those of the old students who have died of wounds at the Front. Col. Street's information, we are now informed, was not correct on this point and we are glad to learn that Lt. H. J. Manockjee-Cursetjee is quite well.

Lt. (now Capt.) H. J. Manockjee-Cursetjee, son of Mr. J. Manockjee-Cursetjee, was serving with his regiment, the gallant King George's Own XIV Sikhs, at Gallipoli, where he was seriously wounded on the 28th of June last. After having been in hospitals for the last six months, he is now perfectly fit for active service, and he is enjoying a holiday at Eastbourne. According to his last letter, dated the 6th February, he was expecting orders to join duty again by the beginning of this month when his leave would have expired. He had been so seriously wounded, that rumours had reached Bombay last year of his having been killed. It is, therefore, natural that Col. Street should have been misinformed.

DEATH OF MR. HORMUSJI M. CAMA.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Cama, a leading member of the Parsi community, which occurred at his residence at Nepean Sea Road on Saturday morning. The late Mr. Cama took a keen interest in questions affecting his community and gave away large sums in charity. He was for some time a Trustee of the Parsi Punchayat Funds, a delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, and an Honorary Magistrate. His funeral on Saturday afternoon was largely attended by his co-religionists.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is a list of donations received towards the above Fund up to the 15th January:—

Amount already acknowledge, Rs. 7,50,963; Interest on balance at Bank on 31st December 1915, Rs. 2,571-8-0; Through Jubbulpore Centre, St. John Ambulance Assn., Proceeds of Concert and Fancy Bazar held at Jubbulpore, Rs. 785-6-6; Rev. M. E. Wigram, Bannu, Rs. 50; Mrs. Bell Jackson, Rs. 100; Through Bombay Branch of Bank, Rs. 934-4-11; Kunkar Shiva Nath Rikh of Tajpur, Rs. 32; By sale of body of motor car, Rs. 300; Per G. F. Cooke, Esquire, I.C.S., Rs. 50; L. Damodar Lal, Rs. 25; Children of Salvation Army Institute, Allahabad, per Lady Knox, Rs. 14-6-0; Voluntary Aid Association, Akola, Rs. 500; Residents of Ghazipur, Rs. 64; J. R. Kerr, Esquire, Rs. 100; Hon. Sir R. Craddock, Rs. 150; Anonymous, Rs. 5,000; Residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, per Hon. Secretary, Port Blair War Relief Fund, Rs. 500; E. I. Railway Staff, Rs. 128-7-0; Station Staff Officer, Meerut, Rs. 21-12-0; Col. Banatvala, I.M.S., Rs. 200; Capt. Anderson, Rs. 15; Residents of Abbottabad, Rs. 163-8-0; Editor, Madras Mail, Rs. 320; Through Jubbulpore Centre, St. John Ambulance Assn., Rs. 68; Some of the Staff of the Railway Board, Simla, Rs. 10; H. G. O. Garratt, Esquire, 313-13-0; Maharaja Fertab Usi Nath Sahi Deo, per H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Rs. 1,500; Per Lady Robertson, Nagpur, Rs. 1,000; Jubbulpore Soldiers' Comforts Fund, Per Lady Robertson, Rs. 3,000; Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association, Rs. 2,000; By Saharanpur Raises, Rs. 25; Gentlemen of Bhagalpore Division, Rs. 238; Capt. C. N. Gregg, I. S. M. D., Rs. 5; Chittagong Motor War Ambulance Fund, Rs. 900; Per Major Hancock, Administrator, Porbunder State, Rs. 2,158; J. Murray, Esquire, Rs. 62-8-0; Conductor Jolly, Rs. 61; and Church of England, Nagpur, Rs. 35-15-0; Total, Rs. 7,74,59[illegible].

The Indian Council St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 4,000 from the Ladies' Committee, Bihar and Orissa towards the purchase of supplementary hospital supplies for sick and wounded in Mesopotamia.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a third donation of Rs. 500 from Mrs. Robert Hotz, the well-known hotal proprietress of Simla, Delhi and Agra as a contribution to their War Fund.

The United Provinces Government has decided to abolish provincial and divisional malaria committees which came into existence in the summer 1910.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Since Pathé Frérès introduced the Gold Rooster brand to the Indian public some very fine adaptations of famous British and American novels have been shown. They break new ground with their five-part comedy "The Galloper," which is the principal attraction at both shows at the Royal Opera House each evening this week. Most of the scenes are laid in Turkey: not the Turkey of reality but the one of the Musical Comedy World. The Galloper is a New York war correspondent sent to report the war, but his strange adventures are not of the kind expected by his newspaper. He is being chased by the lady whom he most wants to avoid. The amusing complications which result form the subject of the plot.

With the exception of the indispensable Pathé Gazette the programme—which opened last night before two large houses—is an all-comic one. The other two numbers are French farces, in one of which Wiffles is the hero. So confident is the Cinema Management of the Royal Opera House that the bill is a real laughter-producer that a valuable prize is being offered to anyone who can prove that he has not once smiled while watching it. So far the prize has not been claimed.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

CLOSE OF A RECORD SEASON.

The five weeks' season of the Howitt-Phillips Dramatic and Comedy Company closed on Saturday with performances before two full houses. The public showed their appreciation of the hard work done by the Company by repeatedly recalling them before the curtain and it takes no great stretch of imagination to see another stay in Bombay projected by them in the near future. They have now gone back to Calcutta to continue their successes there.

Saturday's matinee was devoted to the lurid melodrama "Alone in London," which had not before been staged during the recent stay. It was lightened by very free readings of their parts by Mr. Wheeler Dryden (Jenkinson), Mr. Carl Lawson (Spriggins) and Miss Beryl Barraclough (Liz), and the house saw the funny side of the whole affair and enjoyed it immensely. Mr. Jack Elagert, the hero, was quite as comic as the others for his initial excursion as a Lancashire yokel soon degenerated into all kinds of dialects, concluding with the real thing in Cockney. The only weak spot was Tom Chickweed, the pathetic figure, who should have won all hearts—but didn't. At night "Milestones" was played with great success to a very large and enthusiastic audience, that was especially appreciative of the acting in the last act.

At the fall of the curtain Mr. Howitt came forward and expressed his gratification at the success of the Company's season in Bombay. The present troublous times, he said, made it difficult to forecast their arrangements, but he hoped that it would not be long before they were able to return to Bombay—a statement that was greeted with loud cheers.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF BOMBAY WAR FUND.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,55,963-14-9; Ltd.-Col. A. Mears, Rs. 100; Kathiawar Race Club, Rs. 250; The Nawab of Junagadh and Shaik Mahomed his companion, savings from their pocket money Rs. 300; Clerical and Telegraph Staff and European Subordinates at Government House, January, Rs. 13-14-0; 40 Parsee Ladies, Rs. 203; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall:—H. H. the Minor Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Bibi Saheb of Junagadh, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 7,000; Thana Branch, Rs. 500; per Asst: Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 103; per Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Rs. 95; Railway employees at Miraj, Rs. 20; Mrs. G. Carmichael, Rs. 150; Pali Hill Gymkhana, Rs. 100; Hubli Railway Institute balance dance, Rs. 8-9-0; per Kolaba Branch:—Mahad town collection, Rs. 85; "Cold Duck", Rs. 16; Proceeds of a Progressive Bridge Party at Esplanade House, Rs. 585; Proceeds of Concert per Mrs. J. B. Petit, Rs. 1,400; Boy's High School, Rajkot, Rs. 100; Chief of Manavadar, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Rs. 10,000; Health Department Staff, Bombay Municipality, Rs. 300; East Khandesh Branch, 17th instalment, Rs. 300; H. H. Rani of Jawhar, per Mrs. Bharucha, Rs. 101; H. E. Lord Willingdon per the Military Secretary owing to no consumption of Champagne at Government House, Rs. 500; Contribution from the January Bridge, Winners of the Yacht Club, Rs. 198; Proceeds of the fancy work sold during February, per Mrs. Williamson, Rs. 306-14-0; per Major F. de B. Hancock, Porbander;—Some of the Officers of the State, monthly, Rs. 59; Major Payne, Madras Volunteers, Rs. 50; Mr. A. O. Kareishe, Kotri, Rs. 25; per Major Strong, Palitana:—Principal Officers of the State, Rs. 300; and per Dy. Asst: Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 6,84,138-3-9.

Articles of various kinds have also been received from Belgaum Branch, Jalgaon Branch, Dharwar Branch, Rajkot Branch, Ratnagiri Branch, Alibag Branch, Porbander Branch, Bijapur Branch, Dhulia Branch, Jumnagar Branch, Ahmedabad Branch, Broach Branch, Junagadh Branch, Jetalsar Branch, Ahmednagar Branch, Anglo-Indian Circle, Yacht Club, Mrs. Hoyle, Hopkins Memorial Circle, Mr. Gokam Bijapur, Officers and men Kolhapur Infantry, per Lady O'Dwyer, Mrs. LaTouche, Jodhpur, Miss Hamling, Manmad, Mr. A. Cates, Mrs. Carter, Sadra, St. John Ambulance, Kumari Rupaliba of Limbdi, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. Ld., Thakore Saheb of Lathi, Messrs. Taher and Co., Mrs. Strong, Palitana, Mrs. Coghill, Palanpur, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Rajkot, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Gleeson, Mrs. Stothert, Miss Mchattie, Mrs. T. J. Ward, Mamlatdar of Bagalkot, Queen Mary High School, Sergt. Dalgleish, Bombay Police, Proprietor "Advocate of India, Mrs. Wail, Mrs. G. Charmichael, Assistant Political Agent, Wadhwan, Cox and Co., Aurner Morrison and Co. A. Hyland, Grindlay and Co. Thaker and Co. Yorkshire Insce: Co., Treacher and Co. E. W. Fritchley, Atlas Assurance Co. London and Lanc. Fire Insce: Co., P. and O. Co., S. P. C. Shroff, National Union Insce: Central Insce: Co., Bombay Motor Car Co., Burmah Oil Co., W. H. Brady and Co., Spencer and Co., Turner Hoare and Co., Greaves Cotton and Co., Volkart Bros, Gresham Insce: Co. Taber and Co., Lady Hardinge Hospital and Mackenzies Sawmills Co,

VACINATION TYRANNY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Vaccination was compulsory in the English Army. But English humanitarians have succeeded in satisfying the military authorities that it should not be any longer compulsory for English soldiers, and the news is reported as "Victory At Last!" in "The Abolitionist" for Ferbuary, 1916.

As English humanitarians have been trying to free Indian also from the curse of Vaccination, I beg to draw their attention to a crying evil which results in the *compulsory* Vaccination of many thoussands of Indians as well as Europeans in this country.

From time to time small-pox Alarms are raised by Health Officers with dramatic suddenness, sometimes at Calcutta sometimes at Bombay, sometimes at Lahore and so on. Articles are published in newspapers calculated to spread small-pox fright among the people, and then numbers of people are vaccinated.

After the recent small-pox scare in Bombay "over 1,691 vaccinations were performed at different offices, houses, dispensaries, schools and institutions, besides those done at public vaccination stations. ("The "Bombay Chronicle," February 12, 1916.)

Now has come the turn for Rangoon, and the following terror-inspiring warning was published in your own paper of 1st instant:—

SMALL-POX IN INDIA.

MANY CASES AMONG PASSENGERS TO RANGOON.

A number of cases have recently occurred in which persons suffering from small-pox have been found among the passengers on board the vessels arriving at Rangoon, and there is reason to believe that the disease is widely prevalent if not in ports at which the passengers embark, at least in the villages in the interior from which those passengers begin their journey. In view of the great risk of the disease being spread broadcast in Rangoon and in the interior of Burma by the arrived of infected persons, it has been decided to enforce section 9 of the Vaccination Law Amendments Act of 1900, and the Port Health Department, Rangoon, has been authorised to take necessary action for inspection and vaccination, where necessary, of persons coming to Burma to work as labourers and travelling on board the vessels arriving at Rangoon from Calcutta and Chittagong as well as from Madras and all ports on the east coast of India."

Small-pox scares are thus used chiefly to frighten or force people into Vaccination.

Readers of the literature of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 32, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London S.W., and of the National Anti-Vaccination League, 27, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C., know that medical authorities publish *falsehoods* in order to mislead Government as well as the people regarding the benefits of Vaccination and Inoculation.

As stated in "The Abolitionist" for February, 1916, the editor of "The Medical Times" says that "only half the truth has been told" about the anti-typhoid inoculation.

It is stated in the same magazine that "the clear evidence of untruthfulness that we have given in these pages shows that we are dealing with those who do not fight with clean weapons."

A reference has been made to "some equally false figures given by Sir J. Crichton Browne (and they were many.)"

And in the same magazine is also published an advertisement about a leaflet entitled "The Chelsea Victim and Facts about Falsehoods,—an inquiry into Anti-Typhoid Inoculation."

When such practices are resorted to by medical authorities even in England, where there are special societies to expose and protest against the evil, no wonder if small-pox scares in India are manufactured to force Vaccination upon many thousands of unsuspecting and ignorant people. And I appeal to English humanitarians kindly to send a petition to the Government of India to enquire as to what extent small-pox scares are responsible for Vaccination tyranny in this country, with a view to taking such steps as may be deemed advisable for human welfare.

In conclusion, I beg English humanitarians kindly to realise the fact that so long as (1) Rosy coloured official reports on Vaccination are published, (2) Small-pox scares are used to frighten or force people into Vaccination, and (3) Sanitary Associations and other societies as well as individuals preach Vaccination, concealing from the people the risks to human health and life from Vaccination, India will never be free from the curse of Vaccination.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-TYRANNY.

MATUNGA STATION PLATFORMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave a little space in your next issue of the paper to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the above station platforms.

This station was built more than 12 years ago and yet when all sorts of improvements are being made in and around Bombay this station is left in the same old condition as when built temporarily.

There are no waiting rooms (to be called by that name) and, practically no shelter at the station from the monsoon rains. The overbridge, a necessary adjunct to all stations to minimise the danger of accidents to persons crossing the lines, is also conspicuous by its absence and to make matters worse the Booking Office on the up-platform has been closed owing to War (temporarily I believe to effect a paltry saving of money at the risk of loss of life). But my reason in writing to you is not so much to point out the above defects as to draw the attention to the platforms which have a drop of more than four feet. It is very difficult for passengers to alight and get into the trains and the danger increases with the ladies, children and infirm men. The Railway Company cannot plead that the station is working at a loss.

In May 1914 the Agent, B. B. & C. I. informed, in reply to representations, that the work of raising the level of the platforms would be taken in hand in 1915. Two months of 1916 are now out and yet no steps have been taken to start the work.

Yours etc.

WAR FINANCE.

Mahim, March 4th.

Ctftual and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Tata House, the new magnificent pile of building on Waudby Road, on Saturday, where they were welcomed by Mr. R. J. Tata and shown over the building.

His Honour Sir James Meston is now at Aligarh.

Lady Robertson will be at Home at the Government House, Nagpur, on 11th March.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, Barrister-at-Law, at present officiating as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to be a permanent Judge of that court in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., acts as Judge, High Court of Calcutta, vice Sir Herbert Holmwood granted furlough from 9th March to 13th May, 1916. His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the appointment of Mr. Newbould, to be a permanent Judge on Sir Herbert Holmwood's retirement on the 15th May.

It is reported that Sir S. P. Sinha has accepted the offer of the Government to hold temporarily the office of Advocate-General of Bengal in succession to Dr. Kenrick, whose term of appointment ceased last week.

Dr. G. H. B. Kenrick has resigned his office of Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham is appointed Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. W. Maude.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, who was operated on for cataract, last week is going on well.

The family of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore left Bombay last night for Mysore.

It is understood that Brigadier-General Cabbe, who has just returned to India, will succeed Brigadier-General Offley Shore as Director of Staff Duties in the General Staff Branch.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

LARGELY IN DEFECT OVER GREAT PART OF THE COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

The rainfall summary for the week ending 2nd March states that no rain fell during the week except in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Malaber. Rainfall was equal to normal in the last three of these divisions and was in excess by more than 20 per cent. in Baluchistan. Rainfall from 3rd December to date remains 20 per cent. or more in defect over by far the greater part of the country, the deficiency amounting to or exceeding 12 inches is in Kashmir, the Punjab, the United Provinces west, Chota Nagpur, Madras south-east and Madras coast north. Rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay islands, Burma, the Central India west and Bombay Deccan and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Baluchistan, Berar and Hyderabad north. No rain usually falls during this period in the Konkan.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

A concert was given by the lady students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya in aid of the Building Fund of the Institution yesterday evening in the hall of the Vidyalaya. The concert opened as usual with a prayer and a select programme of high class Indian music was gone through. Among those present were the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Lady Tata, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and many others. The concert was a great success and the audience greatly admired the different pieces. The students seeing the success of yesterday's concert have proposed to give one more concert in aid of the Building Fund.

Bai Avantikabai Gokhale thanked the management for the opportunities given to the lady students to render this service to the Institution.

Bai Saraswatibai, who was in the chair then addressed the gathering.

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL FUEL ECONOMY.

We have for generations been told that the exhaustion of the coal supply of the world is only a matter of time, and most of us have, with a shrug of the shoulders, said: "Well, it'll last my time." Professor W. A. Bone has been recently lecturing upon the subject, and has said that this country might (by organisation) save some millions of pounds per year in its coal bill. We will only refer to one of his proposals, and that was the waste caused through the iron and steel industries were properly organised by the bringing into one combination by-product ovens, blast furnaces, and steel works on one site, instead of 30,000,000 tons of coal being used, it might be reduced to 15 or 20 millions. In the production of metallurgical coke 6½ million tons of coal were being used in the old-fashioned wasteful Beehive ovens, which allowed most of the valuable by-products to pass into the air in waste. He roughly calculated that the minimum profits we were wasting in allowing these 6½ million tons to be carbonised in the Beehive ovens were two-thirds of a million per annum. He suggested that the public interest would justify a time-limit beyond which Beehive ovens should not be allowed to remain. Domestic consumption (20 per cent. of the total home consumption) was the most difficult problem to tackle. Professor Bone predicted that gas fires would come more into use, but must be got down to very much lower than the present price of gas the use of them would be restricted largely to rooms which were only occasionally used. For rooms which were being used every day he thought they would have to keep some form of solid fuel fire, and he ventured to think that the solution of this problem lay in the preparation of semi-coke fuel, a subject which was being taken up in many quarters.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 6, 1916.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES.

The opening of the new Commercial Museum at Calcutta by Lord Carmichael last week is an event which cannot pass unnoticed by those who are interested in the industrial development of the country. The Museum, though it is a belated outcome of the leisurely activities of the Commerce Department of the Government, yet marks an important departure from the policy hitherto adopted by Government with regard to the industrial development. It was after almost fifty years of British Rule in this country,—following a hundred years' rule by the East India Company,—in all a hundred and fifty years after the coming of the English in India,—that the Government of India thought of creating the post of a Member for Commerce and Industries; it was only just about eleven years ago that the Commercial Intelligence Department was founded with the object of stimulating Indian trade development by a system of trade inquiries; a little later that the Government of India decided that a system of mere inquiries was not complete without supplementary assistance in the form of a travelling exhibition of Indian Industrial products; and soon after, again, that it was decided that this exhibition in itself was not sufficient and that a complete museum on a broad and permanent basis was necessary.

The central idea of this Museum is the same as that of the exhibition, but the idea has expanded with a view to bring together the producer and the purchaser more effectively. The producer can go to this Museum to study the article which met the consumer's want but which is now no longer available; and the consumer can come to see what local product he can obtain to take the place of the foreign article which formerly supplied his needs. Moreover, the producer will find in this Museum articles produced in other countries to meet India's needs, made from raw materials procurable in India, and, in not a few cases, from raw materials not only procurable but actually procured in India. In short, the Indian manufacturer would by visiting this Museum be struck by the standards of quality attained by foreign manufacturers with whose products he has to compete, as well as the prices at which foreigners are selling them in his own market. Mr. Lindsay, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, spoke highly, on the occasion of the opening of the Museum, of home-made brushes, buttons, soaps, pencils and glassware, the quality of which he regarded as surprisingly good and the price reasonable. Lord Carmichael was very much impressed with the number and quality of the articles produced in Bengal and hitherto "entirely unknown" to him. All this is true, as much of the products of any other part of the country as of those of Bengal. Yet the demand for home-made articles, which are indeed not now as numerous as they used to be, is still far behind the supply; for the manufacturer is as much at a disadvantage in placing his goods in Indian markets at profitable prices as the consumer is ignorant of the existence of such products. The existence of museums, like the one opened at Calcutta, in all important towns should go some way to stimulate the manufacture as well as the sale of home-products.

But museums are, after all, of but secondary importance in the development of industries, and that the organisation of one such museum should constitute the high-water mark of Government activity in this direction is enough to reveal the inadequacy of the present policy. Lord Carmichael while referring to India as "a country with an ancient indigenous industrial system fighting for recognition and at the same time launching into new and strange developments brought from abroad," described its economic conditions as "a fascinating study." Lord Carmichael observes that "while Government in England takes the position of a regulating agency rather than that of an active partner; in India Government is looked up to to perform duties far wider than those of a regulating agency." That this should be so is not surprising, for there is no greater heresy than that of finding analogies between England as it is now and India which is now in the same position in which England was many decades ago. Again, the commercial and industrial anarchy created by the war has brought into true perspective the significance and the relevance of many a fiscal theory. As Mr. Montagu said the other day, "conditions after the war might necessitate a complete change in our fiscal system and a large measure of State-ownership or State-control of industries. These questions would be bound to assume tremendous importance, and both Liberals and Conservatives should preserve an open mind regarding them, and also regarding our relations with the Dominions, which would have to be considerably altered." The omission of any reference to the great "Dependency" by the ex-Under-Secretary of State was rather surprising. Nevertheless, it is not the less true that, even as far as this country is concerned, many fiscal shibboleths, to the upholding of which its interests have so long been sacrificed, must go into the melting pot. How far Government in this country are willing to recognise the force of the changed conditions remains to be seen. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's resolution at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative may be expected to elicit some expression of view, justifying the claim emphasised by Lord Carmichael that there is a

> community of interest between the Government on the one hand and those who are engaged in developing the resources of the country on the other. Their true interests in this matter are the same—the increase of the wealth of India—and they must work as partners, each doing his own part.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The desirability of a periodical medical inspection of school children is recognised now in the educational systems of all advanced countries, but no more convincing arguments could have been put forward than those suggested by the extraordinary revelations contained in the memorandum submitted to the Corporation of Bombay by the Secretary of the Municipal Schools Committee. The memorandum is a document of an extremely valuable character and gives food for serious thought, not only to every member of the Corporation, but to all who are interested in the educational progress of the country. The report of the three medical inspectors, who were directed to report on the conditions of health and sanitation prevailing in the municipal schools in the city, is of a most condemnatory character in respect of the sanitary condition of most of these schools. But before we come to that aspect of the problem, it is necessary to refer to the result of the medical inspection of the children. According to the report of the inspectors from 3 to 5 per cent. of the children "were absolutely unfit to attend school and needing immediate treatment followed by a change of climate and rest for some months, while about 30 per cent. were in such delicate condition or were suffering from such incipient diseases, likely to prove fatal if neglected, as to require special attention from their parents and guardians." In boys' schools from 30 to 35 per cent. and in girls' schools from 47 to 70 per cent. were found to be suffering from diseases of the teeth and mouth. Contagious diseases prevailed among 1.25 to 8 per cent. of the boys and 6 per cent. of the girls, while from 8 to 20 per cent. of the boys and 15 per cent. of the girls were suffering from diseases of the nose. The proportion of children affected by tuberculosis was 3 to 8 per cent. among males and 3 to 5 per cent. among females. As regards eye-sight, from 20 to 23 per cent. of the boys and no less than 61 per cent. of the girls were found to be suffering from one malady or the other, while defective vision prevailed among 7 to 10 per cent. of the boys and 7 per cent. of the girls. So far as regards the unfortunate condition of the children, for which the responsibility may be thought to rest mainly on the shoulders of the parents and guardians. It is regrettable to find that the Municipality is also in a large measure to blame for doing so little to counteract the causes underlying this regrettable state of things. The deterioration of the physique of the school children is assisted by the extremely insanitary condition of most of the school buildings. Let us take some of the glaring cases. There is the Vithalwadi Marathi Boys' School, located, we are told, in a building "very old," the roof of which is "only 6 feet in height." "The teachers and the boys of the four classes have to sit under the trying heat, when the roof gets hot during the hot season." "The majority of the class rooms are over crowded"; there is "no special arrangement for urinals and privies," and "boys use the *mori* frequented by coachmen and other domestic servants"; "the building is surrounded on two sides by chawls and stables." The report winds up by observing that "the present building is not capable of improvement." Then there are the Kamatipura Nirashrit School, "located in a shop adjoining to brothels," with "no arrangement for urinals and privies"; the Amarchandwadi Marathi Boys' School, located in a building which is "very old," adjoining a charitable dining hall, from which leavings are thrown into an open gutter from which poisonous gases emanate, which "it is impossible for a human being to sit and inhale without impairing his health"; where "drinking water is kept in a *mori* near a privy"; and the Gamdevi Marathi Boys' School, where "all the class-rooms are dark and have no sufficient ventilation." Regarding the girls' schools, Miss G. M. Doctor makes the same complaint of insanitary surroundings, poor ventilation, want of accommodation, and utter unsuitability of almost all the school buildings. All the inspectors dwell also on the inadequacy of the staff for drill and other gymnastic exercises. According to one inspector, "there are only four teachers for all the schools in Bombay, numbering 175. At present *each out of the four teachers can give, and on inquiry I find does give, only one hour in a month to each school.*" Such a state of things, in view of the already poor physique of Indian children as a class, is most deplorable and requires the immediate attention of the Municipality.

THE RALLY OF IRELAND.

The exclusion of Ireland from the operations of the Military Service Act has given rise to a good deal of speculation. If one were to judge from comments which have of late appeared in the English press, one would be inclined to doubt whether even yet Ireland gets her due share of credit for the assistance which she, in common with all the members of the Empire, has given in the war. Lord Wimborne's report on recruiting in Ireland, which appeared in mail week, shows that 145,869 men, including those actually in the Army and reservists who joined at the outbreak of war, represent the total contributed to the forces to be credited to the country, a result which, as described by Mr. Birrell in the House of Commons, is truly amazing. The Lord-Lieutenant adds that no account is taken in his figures of the Irishmen recruited in Great Britain for British and Scottish regiments, and he might with reason have added also that the very considerable contingents from Australia, New Zealand and Canada are also left out of account in the figures. He thinks that it would be surprising, if, when all deductions are made, the balance still available for recruiting in Ireland exceeded 100,000 men. What he is chiefly looking to now is the agricultural population, from which he thinks a creditable number might be deducted without reducing the number of hands below the figure at which it is found suitable to engage in farming in Great Britain. But at the same time it has to be remembered, as Lord Wimborne himself notes, that the majority of farms in Ireland are under 15 acres, many of them no doubt economically unprofitable, which accounts for the fact that so many English farmers look for temporary aid in the matter of labour to the Irish migrant farm workers who go over to England every year. As an instance, it may be mentioned that Cheshire farmers only a few days ago called attention to the extremity of their need for this labour, and decided to petition the Board of Agriculture and Mr. John Redmond on the subject. Apart from this there are special reasons why the agricultural population of Ireland,—and agriculture absorbs a large proportion of the Irish people,—has contributed a much smaller proportion of recruits than the industrial population. The agriculturists,—not merely in Ireland but everywhere else,—are as a rule conservative and too much attached to the soil to uproot themselves from it easily. They are, therefore, less open to recruiting influences which have proved so appealing in the towns. Besides they belong to an industry which many people believe to be of such importance that more men should not be taken from it. These general reasons may or may not be accepted as good enough. But there are other reasons peculiar to Ireland why more men have not been attracted from the farms to the trenches, on which there is no necessity to dwell at present. It may incidentally be pointed out that, while the number of recruits from Ireland, as revealed in Lord Wimborne's report, looks small in the aggregate when compared with the figures for England, apart from the facts already mentioned, the population of Ireland itself is very small. But what is really important to bear in mind for the moment is the remarkable fact, as Mr. Redmond said the other day, that considering the past relations of Ireland and England, so many recruits should ever have come forward at all. Even those whose memories go back only to the eighties and the early nineties would have been inclined to consider it an incredible thing that Ireland would give more than a hundred thousand men (apart from the 50,000 already in the Army) to help in what the Ireland of those times would undoubtedly have called an "English" war. The change in the attitude of the Irish people, which is revealed here, is, however, not mysterious. It is the natural result of the treatment offered in the immediate past to the Irish people,—a treatment inspired by a statesmanship whose outstanding features have been sympathy and imagination. The Irish people have rallied to the British throne, because they have been thus treated by Liberal statesmen instead of being, ruled, to use Lord Randolp Churchill's phrase, as an alien people. What is surprising is that, in Ireland as in South Africa, the wise statesmanship should have borne fruit so quickly.

Notes of the Day.

A Just Decision.

We are glad to learn from the South African papers that a satisfactory end has been arrived at in the case of the two minor Indian boys, who were ordered recently to be deported to India as undesirable immigrants. Their guardians, it will be recalled, had requested the authorities to permit them to remain with them until the age of 16, as they had no relatives in India. But this was refused by the Immigration authorities, who insisted on the children's deportation. Subsequently, the Government offered to issue six months' permits to enable the guardians to make arrangements to send the children to India. This proposal was rightly rejected by the guardians, as it was clearly impossible to make any arrangements in India, where the children had no relatives at all to look after them. Something of an *impasse* had been reached in consequence. We are glad to learn, however, that the Immigration Minister has informed the guardians that the boys will be allowed to remain in the Transvaal until they attain the age of 16 years. This decision will be welcomed by the Indian community in South Africa and by their fellow-countrymen here.

"Carmen Sylva."

"There is always something to be done for somebody around us, and it has to be done quickly, else the golden hour runs away and the opportunity is lost." So wrote the gracious lady who has herself left humanity the poorer for the loss of that pitiful heart of her's from which so many bounties flowed towards the suffering. Here is a typical story. It was during the Turkish campaign of 1877 that the Queen exhibited the noble traits that endeared her to all who came in touch with her gracious personality. A surgeon was turning away sorrowfully from a wounded soldier who obstinately refused to submit to an operation which would alone have saved his life. The Queen added her entreaties. The soldier kept on saying that the loss of his leg (by amputation) would make him a beggar, and he said, "I won't be a beggar. I will lose my life, but not my honour." "It is true," said the Queen, "you are not a beggar, but I am," and she threw herself on her knees at the bedside. "I have never prayed but to God, but now I supplicate you to listen to His wish and mine. Let your leg be taken off, and spare your life to your country, and me, and . . . . ." "And if I consent, my lady, what then?" "Why, then, I will give you the most beautiful cork leg in Europe; it shall work with springs, and when the war is over, you shall come and dance at the Palace, with your sons." "I consent," the soldier replied softly," "but you must hold my hand during the operation."

Her Work for the Blind.

One other story, which Mr. Oliver Bainbridge tells. When the Roumanian Army entered Bulgarian territory in the second Balkan war, the Queen sent a telegram to her regiment, urging the soldiers to remember that they were the representatives of a civilised nation. They responded nobly. There was only one apostate, and he, poor fellow, must have been ravenously hungry, for he stole a goose! "Carmen Sylva" is a great and honoured name in literature; but her social work has left an imperishable memory. Her work for the blind was unceasing, and all her literary earnings went to the help of the blind. In sending Mrs. Walker Fearn, her co-worker and friend, on a tour of the world in the interests of the blind, the Queen said: "Go forth and be my messenger. Carry my message of love to the world. Go and study the condition of the blind in England and America. See what is needed to better their lives. Then go and talk to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, and make them realise their duty to the blind."

Kings v. Lawyers in the War.

The "Kölinsche Zeitung" has discovered a new interpretation of the present war. Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that this war is a war in defence of democracy, it delivers itself thus:—

> This war is in its deepest essence a war of lawyers against kings. Whatever the nations may go through afterwards when the storms have passed away, whatever changes the Parliamentary system may subsequently undergo, there has already clearly emerged in the present war the danger to nations and races of the régime of lawyers. . . . In the three chief centres of our enemies—apart from Petrograd—in London, Paris and Rome—lawyers rule, while in Vienna, Budapest, as well as in Sofia, national kings rule whose families were called to the throne centuries ago by the confidence of their people. It is these kings who to-day are defending the freedom of Europe—so much must be clear to everyone who surveys the course of the war and the war methods of our enemies. . . .

The paper proceeds to justify its ingenious theory quite simply: The "Kings" are all aware of their responsibilities, while the "Welsh lawyer, Lloyd George" only seeks the applause of the multitude! And so

> the freedom of Europe would have been destroyed, the nations would have long ago lost their independence, if the Paris and London lawyers had been permitted to cover all Europ with their intrigues. The lawyer Lloyd George, born at Manchester from Welsh parents, who passed his legal examination in 1884 and immediately threw himself into politics, rendered himself guilty of one of those distortions which are peculiar to him when he spoke of the Democracy being at stake in this war. No, the stake in this war is not democracy, but the supremacy of the ruling lawyer class in England and France, which has grown to be one of the greatest evils of our civilisation.

Hindus and Mahomedans.

There has been no more pleasant feature of Indian affairs during the last three or four years than the growing harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans, especially on questions of political importance. Conscious as one is of this fact, one finds it hard to believe that the relations between these two communities are anywhere far from satisfactory, as Sir James Meston, speaking at the Bareilly Darbar, on Friday, said they were. Nevertheless, whether Sir James Meston's information is correct or not, the very plain words which he felt himself called upon to utter on the occasion, may serve one useful purpose. They may help to remove the impression wrongly created among some people that Government wish to encourage differences between Hindus and Mahomedans in order that, by dividing them, they may rule the more easily. "Whoever says that," Sir James emphasized, "is a fool." More than this, in stating that Government look upon racial feuds as a stain upon good administration, and as hindering the real work and the progress of the country, he aptly defined the true aims of British administration in this country with regard to which no thinking Indian,—whether Hindu or Mahomedan,—has ever entertained any doubt, in spite of the individual departures now and then made from the spirit of this administration by some short-sighted people. But it is not necessary to be a fool to believe, that there are officials, who, if not anxious to encourage differences, are at least somewhat fearful of excessive harmony!

LUNCH AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following lunched at Government House yesterday:—

Mrs. Lowis, Major T. H. Gloster, Major J. W. Watson, Mr. G. S. Wilson, Mr. W. N. Cartland, Mr. R. H. Brooke, and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. H. L. Webber, and Mrs. Weber, Mr. Somers-Cocks and Mr. Ibbetson.

The house party included:—Earl Brassey, the Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel, Mr. C. Cunningham and their Excellencies and Staff.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

STRUGGLE AT VERDUN.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE

BITLIS STORMED BY RUSSIANS

AIR RAID ON SMYRNA

With the renewal of violent attacks by the enemy the second phase of the Verdun battle has begun. The few days' respite was used to the utmost advantage by the French General Staff and the issue is awaited with absolute confidence.

The resumption of fighting on Thursday and Friday was very violent in the Douaumont section, where the village is still disputed.

Apart from Verdun the enemy is manifesting the intention of assuming the defensive.

The British have consolidated the positions taken on Thursday in Flanders which include some 200 yards of the enemy's original trenches. The prisoners now amount to five officers and 249 men.

A German seaplane was picked up on Thursday off the Belgian coast. It had come down on Wednesday night while returning from England.

Seven French aeroplanes from Salonika dropped bombs on Smyrna and returned safely. They travelled 375 miles in 24 hours.

The Russians have stormed Bitlis in Armenia capturing six guns.

In spite of bad weather and snow the Italians are very active, harassing the enemy by artillery and infantry attacks.

A Dutch paper says the Germans will shortly have four meatless days a week.

The United States Senate has voted by 68 votes to 14 rejecting the pro-German resolution warning off Americans from travelling in armed merchantmen. This is a big victory for President Wilson's policy.

"The Times" says it is probable that during the next few weeks the Allies will sign a declaration that none shall make commercial agreements with Germany or Austria without the consent of the others.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby urged that no unmarried men under 31 years should be exempted from conscription, and that there should be no exemptions of married or single men employed in the reserved occupations, unless they were similarly employed prior to 15th August 1915, except in the case of skilled munition workers.

LORD FISHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that there is reason to believe that Lord Fisher will be appointed to the War Council.

SECOND PHASE OF VERDUN BATTLE.

RUSSIANS STORM BITLIS.

ATTACK ON VERDUN.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ENEMY ASSAULTS BREAKDOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 3.

The following official statement is issued here. North of Verdun the German artillery was extremely violent on both banks of the Meuse. The German infantry renewed their attacks with redoubled ferocity in the Douaumont region and in the village North-West of the fort. After a series of fruitless attempts they were able to make some advance.

The village of Vaux, eastwards of Donaumont, was at the same time furiously attacked from the North and North-east. All these assaults broke down the Germans hastily retreating and leaving heaps of corpses in the barbed wire.

The Germans bombarded the Woevre intensely throughout the night, but the French curtain of fire prevented the attacks from debouching.

A Paris communiqué is identical with the above official statement, but adds that the German attacks at Vaux were shattered by a curtain of fire and by machine guns. The German artillery was active at Malancourt and Haucourt. A weak enemy attack in Lorraine was easily scattered.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT ON THE MEUSE.

ENEMY COLUMN SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 4.

A communiqué says north of Verdun there was hot fighting near the village of Douaumont. We hold the upper part of the knoll on the northern slope of which the village is situated.

A sharp counter-attack enabled us to regain the ground close to the village.

Bombardment continued very violently west and east of the Meuse, also in Woevre. Our artillery concentrated its fire on the enemy gathering at points particularly near Beaumont, where a marching column was shattered.

In upper Alsace we attacked east of Seppois and captured several elements in trenches on the righ bank of the Great Largus. The enemy's counter-attack failed to dislodge us from the conquered ground. We bombarded the enemy cantonments in Belgium and the enemy works at Neuville, Berry-au-Bac and in Argonne.

A strong German patrol attacked the post north of the Aisne but was repulsed.

NO INFANTRY ACTION ATTEMPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 4.

A communiqué says the bombardment of various sectors in the Verdun region continued fairly active during the night but the Germans did not attempt any infantry action.

The enemy exploded a mine at Les Eparges but were unable to occupy the crater.

ALTERNATING EBB AND FLOW.

DESPERATE FIGHTING FOR DOUAUMONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 5.

A communiqué says: North of Verdun there was a most violent cannonade all day on the left of the Meuse at Hill 304 and the Hill of Cie.

The enemy on the right of the Meuse after intensely bombarding Haudromont wood east of the Poivre Hill, delivered an attack which was stopped by machine gun and rifle fire.

The Germans in the morning had succeeded in gaining a footing in the village of Douaumont from which we had driven them on the previous evening by a counter-attack. Desperate fighting continues for the possession of the village with alternating ebb and flow.

There was moderate artillery activity in Woevre. We captured several elements and trenches in Lorraine near Thiawille ponds taking prisoners and two machine-guns and a trench mortar.

The attempt of the enemy to expel us from a crater in Artois was repulsed.

We bombarded the enemy works in Argonne destroying shelters.

SECOND PHASE IN ENEMY ATTACK.

EVERYWHERE REPULSED WITH LOSSES.

PARIS, Mar. 3.

A semi-official review of the fighting at Verdun says the second phase is beginning The enemy has renewed his violent attacks which have everywhere been repulsed with enormous losses. The few days' respite were used to the utmost advantage by the French General Staff and the issue is awaited with absolute confidence.

BOMBS ON SMYRNA.

FRENCH AIRMEN'S EXPLOIT.

375 MILES IN 24 HOURS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, March 4.

Seven French aeroplanes from Salonika dropped bombs on Smyrna and returned safely. They travelled 375 miles in 24 hours.

MR. ASQUITH RESUMES WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Mr. Asquith presided at yesterday's Cabinet.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

AVIATOR CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Adjutant Navarre has brought down his sixth German aeroplane near Douaumont. The aviators, who were wounded, were captured.

The Douaumont affair is only an episode in the gigantic battle which is marked by inevitable fluctuations, but nothing has occurred to shake our confidence in its victorious issue.

A semi-official statement issued in Paris says apart from Verdun the enemy is manifesting the intention of assuming the defensive. The resumption of fighting on Thursday night and Friday was very violent in the Douaumont sector, where the village is still disputed.

BRANDEN BURGERS IN DOUAUMONT.

SUPPLIES BY A PATH THROUGH COPPICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 3.

It is stated that five hundred Brandenburgers in Douaumont are obtaining supplies by a path through a coppice.

FRENCH GENERAL'S TACTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent says: 'The Germans have made great preparations for an offensive between the Somme and the Aisne. Only French local reserves are being used at Verdun, Generals Joffre and Castelnau refusing to embark on a counter-offensive of any magnitude until the German hand was fully exposed, keeping in hand the large striking force organised for the general allied offensive in the spring.

Signor Bissolati speaking in the Italian Chamber said that the people of the Quadruple Entente were united against German aggression and moved that the Chamber should telegraph to the French fighting at Verdun that seperate fronts no longer exist, but one common front against one common enemy. This was carried unanimously.

FRENCH PRESS ON KAISER'S MOTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

The whole French press opines that the Kaiser is driving German battalions to assault not for victory but in order to induce rich German bourgeois to drain their coffers and to spread the idea of German peace throughout the world.

The French, however, are fighting to win and they see in the fury of German attacks signs of the coming collapse.

AUSTRALIAN ADMIRATION FOR FRENCH BRAVERY.

MELBOURNE, March 4.

Crowds at newspapers offices await the Verdun communiques. Intense admiration is expressed for French bravery.

GENERAL PETAIN IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

The French commander at Verdun is General Petain who was on the eve of retiring with the rank of colonel when the war broke out. He is physically most active and is adored by his soldiers.

BITLIS STORMED

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN ARMENIA.

SIX GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 3.

The Turks continue to retreat in the directions of Erzindjan and Bitlis abandoning guns.

PETROGRAD, March 3.

A communiqué says that the Russians stormed Bitlis last night capturing six guns.

THE POSITION IN TURKEY.

ENVER AND TALAAT BEY'S UNPOPULARITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Cairo correspondent quoting a recent arrival from Constantinople writing in the Egyptian newspaper "Mokkattam" says, that Prince Yussuf Ezzedin had formed a strong anti-war party which continually urged the Sultan to break with the Germans and dismiss the Ministry. Shortly before his death, he persuaded the Sultan to hold a secret council to concert measures.

When the Sultan heard of his death he refused to receive Enver Pasha and the German Ambassador or to transact any business. The Ambassador intimated that if he persisted in this attitude he must abdicate or be deposed. The Sultan yielded.

Nobody in Constantinople believes that Prince Yussuf committed suicide. After his death the Committee imprisoned sixteen and killed three of his party.

The Turkish army is in two camps, pro-German and anti-war. This has influenced and will continue to influence the fighting against the Russians and the British. Enver Pasha and Talaat Boy have lost their popularity and bombast. Three shots were recently fired at Talaat Bey who is now always fully escorted.

The population are furious with the Committee and the Germans. A preacher at Saint Sophia recently ended a prayer for the preservation of the Caliph with words of vengeance on the Committee and the Germans.

Talaat Bey sent two deputies to Switzerland to make peace terms which were rejected. Another deputation was sent the result of which was unknown when the writer in the "Mokkattam" left Constantinople.

The writer foretells that the effect of a British success in Mesopotamia similar to that at Erzerum would be the accession of a peace Ministry. Should the Germans oppose peace the Turks will fight and oust the Germans from the country.

RIGA AND DVINSK SECTORS

GERMAN AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 3

The communiqué says numerous German aeroplanes dropped bombs in the Riga and Dvinsk sectors where the Germans are also using naval guns and aerial torpedoes at several points.

The Russians bombarded Novo Alexandrovsk and repulsed two German attacks in Galicia.

BRITISH POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

SUCCESSFUL MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A British communiqué says:—We consolidated the positions taken yesterday which include some two hundred yards of the enemy's original trenches. Prisoners now amount to five officers and 249 men.

Last night we exploded five mines near the Hohenzollern redoubt and occupied craters, one of which contained the enemy's main mining shaft.

A hostile bombing attack was repulsed. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides in this neighbourhood to-day.

KAISER RETURNS HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

It is reported that the Kaiser has returned to Germany.

COMMERCIAL WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

"The Times" says it is probable that during the next few weeks the Allies will sign a declaration that none shall make commercial agreements with Germany or Austria without the consent of the others.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

"The Times" in its article regarding the Allies' declaration not to make commercial agreements with Germany or Austria, adds that it is understood that France took the initative in advocating an unsparing commercial war against Germany and that the British Government only adhered to the proposal this week. Their attitude may be defined as a general willingness to enter into an offensive and defensive commercial alliance.

The date of the conference between the Allies which will probably take place in Paris has not yet been fixd. The Dominions have wholeheartedly responded to the appeal of the House of Commons the resolution of 10th. January. A section of the British Cabinet urges the absolute prohibition of German trade for a specified period.

It is expected that Mr. Bonar Law and possibly Mr. Runciman will represent Britain at the Allies' trade conference in Paris.

LONDON, March 4.

"The Times" states that Japan and probably Belgium and Serbia will be represented at the Allied trade conference in Paris.

The British Government has ascertained the views of the Dominions on the subject and their delegates will have practically an imperial mandate.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

CORDIAL SPEECHES AT PETROGRAD BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 2.

An enthusiastic Anglo-Russian banquet was held last night, M. Sturmer and M. Sazonoff attending. The British Ambassador dwelling on Anglo-Russian friendship emphasised that it would doubtless become a permanent alliance.

The Russian speakers affirmed the British greatness at sea and welcomed the tightening of the blockade.

GERMAN SEAPLANE PICKED UP.

FOUND OFF BELGIAN COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

It is officially announced that a German seaplane was picked up at ten yesterday morning three miles off the Middlekerke bank. It had come down at nine on Wednesday night while returning from England. One of the observers had drowned. The other was picked up and taken prisoner.

ITALIANS HARASSING THE ENEMY.

BAD WEATHER PREVAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 3.

The communiqué says in spite of bad weather and snow the Italians are very active harassing the enemy by artillery and infantry attacks.

SALONIKA REINFORCEMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Salonika correspondent reports the arrival of reinforcements on an increasing scale; all are seasoned troops. The Serbians are expected soon.

BULGARIAN PEACE OFFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Corriere d'Italia" says, Bulgaria has made overtures for peace through Scandinavian diplomats.

DR. WILSON'S BIG VICTORY.

PRO-GERMAN RESOLUTION REJECTED

"WAR WITH GERMANY MIGHT NOT BE AN EVIL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.

The senate has voted by 68 votes to 16 rejecting the pro-German resolution. This is a big victory for President Wilson's policy.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.

The Senate to-day discussed the resolution moved by Senator Gore warning off Americans from travelling in armed merchantmen.

Mr. Gore declared that the motive actuating him was the report that President Wilson had told Democratic leaders at a conference at White House that war with Germany might not be an evil and might result in advancing civilisation by ending the European war by midsummer. He said that the resolution was moved on the demand of Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Committee.

Mr. Stone, after Mr. Gore's statement jumped up and denied it, adding that he did not intend to repeat President Wilson's remarks at a private Conference at White House, because he regarded them as sacred. Mr. Stone said that President Wilson's attitude was that if a submarine sank an armed merchantman he would hold Germany strictly accountable for this lawless act and would be disposed to sever relations if Germany persisted and would submit the matter to Congress which was the war-making body.

Mr. Stone said he disagreed with President Wilson's attitude because he considered that an armed merchantman was equivalent to a warship.

Mr. Wilheims, a member of the Foreign Committee, supported the President. He said that the time had come to act owing to the constant nagging of the President by Congressmen who were seeking the support of the German-American vote. He declared that if they persisted they would find themselves opposed to every other element of the population.

UNPARALLELED SCENES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, March 4.

President Wilson's victory surpassed the expectations. The same vote rejected all resolutions urging a more pacific course towards Germany. The galleries were crowded and the scenes were unparalleled since the declaration of war against Spain.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of Representatives will recommend a procedure in regard to the armed merchantmen controversy similar to the Senate's.

GERMAN MENDACITY ON SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

BRITISH DISCLOSURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW, YORK, Mar. 3.

German mendacity in the official correspondence has been exposed. Count Bernstorff gave Mr. Lansing affidavits of the crew of U27 regarding the sinking of the Arabic and now comes the British disclosure that "U27" was sunk shortly after the Arabic had disappeared, and all the crew perished.

The British possess the submarine's gear.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

ACT ONLY ON DEFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

In consequence of distorted German versions, the Admiralty publishes instructions governing the actions of armed merchantmen, showing that the armament is exclusively defensive.

LOWESTOFT SMACKS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Three Lowestoft smacks have been sunk. The crews were landed. The Italian sailing ship Elisa has also been sunk.

THREE SAVED FROM THE THORNABY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Three were saved from the steamer Thornaby out of twenty-three.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.

It is officially announced that the mine-sweeper Primula has been torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean All crew were saved except three and have been landed at Port Said.

ITALIAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, March 5.

Fifty-four of the rescued crew of the Italian steamer Java which has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, have been brought here.

CONSCRIPTION AND AGE LIMIT.

CASE OF MARRIED MEN.

FURTHER SPEEDY ACTION NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Derby said that the reduction of exempted categories was not sufficient to ensure the number of men required. Further speedy action was necessary on a big scale. He urged that no unmarried men under 31 should be exempted and that there should be no exemptions of married or single men employed in the reserved occupations, unless they were similarly employed prior to 15th August 1915, except in the case of skilled munition workers.

Mr. Asquith's pledge to married men had been kept to the letter and must be kept in the spirit. He mentioned that 1,30,000 married men had attested since 1st January.

Lord Selborne said that many men on the farms under 30 were indispensable to the maintenance of food supply.

Lord Harris, himself a large farmer, said they did not need one unmarried man on any farm.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED.

Lord Lansdowne said Lord Derby's first proposal was unworkable in the case of munitions and other industries. It would be most difficult to apply the second proposal indiscriminately, but it would be considered. The Government realised the great importance of the whole question and had arranged an important conference with the heads of Departments chiefly concerned, at which all criticisms and suggestions would be considered. The Government were determined not to allow the effect of their efforts to be whittled away.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

It is understood that a further nine groups of married men who enlisted under the Derby scheme will be called up at the end of April.

LONDON, March 4.

A Proclamation calls up eight groups of married men from 19 to 26 years of age.

MORE MEN FROM CANADA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 3.

Mr. Sam Hughes announced in the House of Commons to-day that 275,000 men had enrolled for overseas service.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

QUESTION OF RELIEVING ATTESTED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.

The military representative on the Liverpool Tribunal and a small committee of the Cotton Association have arranged a compromise by which out of 872 attested men in the Cotton Market, 584 will join as groups are called up and 288 will be transferred to group 46.

The Tribunal recognising the necessity for carrying on the market, has endorsed the agreement.

WAR MATERIAL.

SPECULATION IN METALS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

A Regulation is published in the "Gazette" prohibiting speculative dealings in metals required for the production of war material.

Bussiness on the London Metal Exchange and Glasgow iron market has been suspended pending Government's reply to-morrow to the deputation representing metal interests.

LONDON, March 5.

The Metal Exchange will reopen on Monday for business in all metals under arrangements with the Ministry of Munitions. The Glasgow iron market will also reopen.

PRISONERS IN HONGKONG.

COST OF REMOVAL AND MAINTENANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONKONG, Mar. 3.

In the Legislative Council to-day the Governor stated that the cost of removal of prisoners of war to Australia was 14,450 sterling and the cost of maintenance of prisoners a thousand a month.

To meet this and other increases in expenditure the Government had increased the duties on prepared opium. The Council passed a resolution increasing the duties on intoxicants.

THE NAVAL FUND.

SIX MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The Naval Prize Fund amounts to six millions sterling. It will be distributed to the Navy at the end of war.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

KING OF CAMBODIA'S APPEAL FOR ENLISTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MARSEILLES, Mar. 3.

The King of Cambodia has appealed to his subjects to enrol in the army, arsenals and workshops in order to strengthen the links of gratitude and affection uniting Cambodia and France and to help in the organisation of victory.

SEQUEL TO MEETING OF SCANDINAVIAN KINGS.

PREMIERS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 3.

The King has invited the Scandinavian premiers and foreign ministers to meet in Copenhagen. This is the natural continuation of the meeting of the Scandinavian Kings at Malmoe in 1914.

THE MALOJA INQUEST.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

At the Maloja inquest, the Captain giving evidence said that the large number of saved was due to the fact that everybody was wearing lifebelts. The ship was going astern at such rate that it was marvellous that any boats got clear. If they had been able to stop the ship dead it was probable that everybody would have been saved except those killed by the explosion. When nothing further could be done he walked down the port side into the water and the liner sank five minutes later.

LOST IN THE MALOJA.

PASSENGERS FOR BOMBAY.

The Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, has received from his Head Office the following list of passengers for Bombay who have unfortunately been lost in the s.s. Maloja:—

Miss Courtenay Paine, Mr. R. DeMello, Lt. F. Fraser Harris, Second-Lieut. A. J. McKinty, Mrs. Florence Mary Macleod, Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Maine, Dr. W. K. Miley, Mrs. F. Partridge and two children, Mr. H. C. Satpathi, Mr. F. J. Scobie, Mrs. E. M. Stoddard, Mrs. Blair Warner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wery, and Ayah Sivamma.

GERMAN STORY IN AMERICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Corriere de la Sera's" New York correspondent says that the Germans are circulating a story that Germany has notified her interned naval men to prepare to sail homewards on April 15th. Her object is to induce the belief that the war will then be over. In consequence of the Verdun offensive Wall Street remains unmoved.

THE SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly silver report says that the silver market was inactive and the Continental demand was not pressing but home coinage was fairly constant. China ceased selling when the price fell below 27 while Indian bazaars have not counted as a factor for some time. The report attributes the fall in the stock of silver coin in the Indian currency reserve to payments to troops in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in the East. It says that prolonged hostilities or occupation of territory outside India will cause a great demand for silver coin and possibly necessitate fresh coinage.

The reports draws attention to Australia's decision to mint her own silver coin, of which it is expected that half a million sterling will be turned out immediately.

FRENCH STEAMER MINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The French steamer Lakme has been mined. There were six casualties.

A LIBERAL RETURNED FOR COCKERMOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Mr. Bliss, (Liberal,) has been returned unopposed for Cockermouth.

AN M. P'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Mr. Francis Neilson, Member for Hyde, Cheshire, who is at present in America, has resigned his seat.

VICTORIA CROSS.

THREE FRESH AWARDS.

OFFICER'S MAGNIFICENT SELF-SACRIFICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4.

The following Victoria Crosses have been awarded:—

SECOND-LIEUTENANT ALFRED SMITH, East Lancashires.—A grenade he was about to throw, slipped from his hand and fell to the bottom of a trench close to officers and men, whom Second-Lieutenant Smith warned. He then jumped clear, but seeing that they were unable to get to cover, Second-Lieutenant Smith returned and flung himself on the grenade. He was instantly killed by an explosion. This magnificent self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many lives.

PRIVATE HULL, 21st Lancers.—While under close fire he rescued Captain G. E. Learoyd of the same regiment, whose horse had been shot, by mounting him behind and galloping with him into safety.

PRIVATE CHRISTIAN, Royal Lancasters.—He dug out three men from a crater unaided, under continual bombing, and then carried them into safety.

FIRE IN THE OFFICE OF ANTI-GERMAN PAPER.

OUTBREAK DUE TO INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A telegram from Providence says considerable damage has been caused by fire and explosion to the premises of the anti-German newspaper, 'The Journal.' The police attribute the outbreak to incendiarism.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

CONDITIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was in communication with the Government of India on the question of the conditions of volunteering in India.

He had received a report regarding the murder of the Civilian Mr. Harding, stating that the motive was not yet known. He was expecting further information.

COCAINE HABIT IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain said that according to his information the cocaine habit in India was not connected with measures taken to suppress the opium habit.

THE AGA KHAN.

LUNCHES WITH KING AND QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

H. H. the Aga Khan lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace to-day.

VENERIAL DISEASES.

DRASTIC RECOMMENDATIONS OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases reveals very serious conditions. It makes drastic recommendations and says that no short-sighted parsimony should prevent the utilisation of all scientific methods or organisation to guard present and future generations. Statutory recognition should be given to the principle that these diseases constitute incapacity for marriage.

Other recommendations advocate every facility for free treatment and diagnosis, notification of disease and most careful instruction and warnings in schools, workshops and the Army and Navy.

SWISS COLONEL SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, Mar. 2.

Two Swiss Colonels have been acquitted on the charge of communicating reports and documents to German military attache. They were, however, reported to the military authorities for disciplinary action.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A telegram from Berne says, the two Swiss colonels have been sentenced to twenty days' close arrest and placed on the unemployed list.

THE "RUM" TRAGEDY.

SIX DIE OF POISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PONTA DEL GADA, Mar. 2.

Six Portuguese have died of poison.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant L. Ewbank, Border Regiment.
Sec.-Lieut. C. F. Bethell, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. E. E. Collisson, Bedfords.
Sec.-Lieut. D. J. Geere, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. H. H. Smith, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. J. W. Daglish, Yorkshires.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Knight, North Staffs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain O. C. Radford, Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant J. H. Edgar, Durham L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. D. C. Woodside, Scots Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. T. R. Dorman, Munster Fusiliers.

NOW MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. R. Cox, Dorsets.

WOUNDED.

Major B. BB. Robinson, Yorks L. I.
Captain O. Boddington, Shropshire L. I.
Captain J. E. Leigh, Royal Rifles.
Captain J. W. Palmer, Devons.
Lieutenant F. W. Hamilton, West Kents.
Captain A. E. Lawrence, Shropshire L. I.

LONDON, March 2.

The following casualties are announced.—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant J C Barraclough, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant U B Burke, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant J Wood, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant E F Gabain, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant H N Kemble, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant J D O'Kell Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant M Thompson, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L G Squire, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant G E Atkinson, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant A M Jenkin, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W McCabe, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant J C Watson, West Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN BALKANS.

Second-Lieutenant W F Clark, Royal Scots.

LONDON, March 3.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant V M Cansfield, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant S L MacSelcarey, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant A L Robinson, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain J H White, Manchesters.
Lieutenant K R Deniston, Artillery
Lieutenant G A Gregson, Engineers.
Lieutenant G C Ransome, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant V D Craddock, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant A V. Dagg, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant W D Elliott, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant V. James, Somersets.
Second-Lieutenant J W Stewart, Royal Scots.

CASUALTIES IN EGYPT: KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant C B Hope, Dorset Yeomanry.

DIED.

Lieutenant H H Mitchell, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant C C Bryson, Dorset Yeomanry.

GERMANS' PRIVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 2.

The "Telegraaf" says the Germans will shortly have four meatless days a week.

LORD NEWTON APPOINTED TO FOREIGN OFFICE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

At the request of Mr. Asquith, Lord Newton will take charge of certain departments of the Foreign Office hitherto in charge of Lord Robert Cecil. Lord Newton refuses any salary.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

The Naval estimates provide for a personnel of 350,000. All votes are "dummies" as last year. Thus the Admiralty is asking for a free hand.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.

The death is announced of Jean Sully Mounet, the French Tragedian.

HORSE BREEDING IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

The King has presented the horse Anmer to the Canadian Government for remount breeding. Anmer is the horse which killed a suffragette in the Derby of 1913.

SIR ALI IMAM IN LONDON.

RECEPTION AT CROMWELL ROAD.

A reception in honour of Sir Ali Imam, was given at 21, Cromwell Road, on Wednesday afternoon last (February 9). Among those present were Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., and Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Sydenham, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Sir William and Lady Duke, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir John and Lady Stanley, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, Sir Horatio Shephard, Sir Harry Stephen, Sir Alfred and Lady Kensington, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. St. Nihal Singh, Dr. J. Pollen, Mr. Syud Hossain, and Mr. W. Kelway Bamber. In spite of the fact that the afternoon is an inconvenient time for students, a large number attended. Letters of apology and regret were received from Lady Carmichael, Lord Islington, Lord Sydenham, Mr. and Mrs. Ameer Ali, Sir Erle Richards, General Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh, General Sir Edmund Barrow, Sir Swinton Jacob, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Lionel and Lady Abrahams, Sir John and Lady Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. A. Cotton, and others.

The guests were received by Mrs. N. C. Sen and Miss Dove and a programme of music arranged by Miss Powell was rendered.

Sir Charles Bayley, in the absence of Sir William Duke, who was obliged to leave in order to attend another meeting, welcomed Sir Ali Imam in the name of the two societies, the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association, which have their headquarters at Cromwell Road. He said that he took particular pleasure in the duty assigned to him, as he had known Sir Ali Imam for many years and had visited him at his home near Bankipore. He paid a high tribute to the services he had rendered as Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, and wished him as brilliant and prosperous a career in the future as he had achieved in the past.

Sir Ali Imam made a suitable reply, which was received with much applause.

A special feature of the gathering was the presence of a party of convalescent Indian soldiers, who were entertained at dinner before the reception. The greater number of them were on crutches, but all were cheerful. The health of the King-Emperor was enthusiastically drunk in water, and Sir Ali Imam personally distributed souvenirs to each man.

PERISCOPIC RIFLES: THE INVENTION OF A SWEDE.

A note from the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, which states that as a result of successful experiments carried out by the Commonwealth military officers, it is probable that Australian soldiers will, in the near future, be provided with a much more effective means of using their rifles in trench warfare. A periscopic attachment for rifles has been invented, which has given, so far as the trials have gone, satisfactory results; it is officially stated that members of the Australian Imperial Force leaving for the front will probably be equipped with this attachment. It has been tested under actual service conditions in the presence of Colonel Irving, Chief of General Staff, and Major Reynolds. An officer using the periscopic sights made effective practice, and general satisfaction was, we understand, expressed. The inventor is Swede, but details have not yet been made public. The actual tests were carried out by Lieut. McLellan, of the Randwick School of Musketry. Out of six shots, five bull's-eyes were scored.

SUBMARINES AND STEAM TURBINES

A statement has appeared in the columns of the "Marine Journal," published in New York, that there is a possibility that the steam turbine may be substituted in place of gasoline or oil-engines for surface-cruising in future submarines. Plans are under consideration at the U.S. Navy Department for steam experiments with boats of the "'G" class, now under construction. We hear that as yet no definite decision has been made, but navy designers are, it is said, seriously seeking a substitute for the internal-combustion engine. The increasing speed required involves larger powers than hitherto supplied. "Engineering," commenting upon the proposal, says a steam propelled submarine was built for the Navy more than a decade ago, but proved so hot when the fires were lighted that she was not accepted. Many French submarines employ steam engines successfully, and it is understood that a scheme, details of which have not been made public, has been evolved by American engineers, which promises even better results.

(Continued from Column 6.)

tures of its navigation, between Ctesiphon and Sheikh-Saad alone, would provide material for a bulky volume.

Another boat indigenous to the Tigris is the cauldron-like "gufar" of Baghdad, probably the oldest vessel in the world. A "gufar" moored alongside the "Aerial" offers a striking picture in the evolution of craft. They are reed baskets with wooden uprights plastered over with pitch from the bitumun wells of Hitt. Herodotus described them, "Round as bucklers spinning down the stream with merchandise from Nineveh to Babylon. Each "gufar" carried a donkey and was navigated by two men. Arrived in Babylon and the merchandise disposed of, the "gufar" was dismembered and the parts carried back overland by the passenger ass." One first meets with these craft at Amara; the most northern limit upstream in Tekrit.

In describing the river craft, I have said nothing about the navy or the Royal Indian Marine, our advance guard and rear guard, "flail" of the Arab, mine sweepers, escort, artillery in battle, and general shield. The constitution of the fleet and its immediate activities are a secret which may only be divulged after the war.

MESOPOTAMIA

FEEDING THE ARMY.

THE TIGRIS FLEET.

(By Eye-Witness.)

The first line of transport, as everybody knows, carries the ammunition and tools sufficient for the day to the army in the field. The second line carries the day's rations, kit and blankets. The third line is the general reservoir from which the daily issues proceed; it does not as a rule come under the enemy's fire. With a line of communication 400 miles long the army is hard put to it which cannot depend on river or rail.

In Mesopotamia the Tigris serves as the third line for the British and Turks alike. We with our access to the sea can increase and replenish our river transport indefinitely, whereas the Turk must carry on with his present fleet. He has five large river-transports north of Kut-Al-Amara, but these can only carry as far as his base at Shumran, five miles north of General Townshend's position which command the river and cuts his line of communication south. From Shumran the supplies are conveyed to the troops on either bank of the river by camels and donkeys. As regards rations the country is nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. Troops and equipments are carried downstream to Baghdad from Mosul, or as far north as Seziram on kelleks, the great skin rafts of the Tigris. These are broken up at Baghdad and the skins sold or conveyed back by land. To supplement his river transport the enemy has his railway running north of Baghdad, ninety miles to Samaram, beyond which there is the gap of some 360 miles across the desert to the railhead at Ras-El-Ain. Until this line is complete and the tunnels driven through in the Taurus and Amanthus mountains, that is, for an indefinite length and time, the advantage in the transport of troops and equipment must be with us.

LOCAL RIVER CRAFT.

The carrying capacity of the Tigris with the present fleet is not equal to that of a single line of railway with an average supply of rolling stock, but it is increasing in proportion to the development of the campaign. The river with sufficient craft and the traffic well regulated, would have certain advantages over a railway, offering fewer vulnerable points and demanding a minimum of troops for guard duty; but the siding difficulties of the permanent way would have their parallel at low water in the narrows, especially between Qurnah and Amara where it is difficult for ships to pass. Up to Qurnah the Shat-al-Arab is navigable for ocean-going steamers of a certain draught. Above it vessels drawing 4ft. or 5ft. of water are frequently held up, and except in the flood season one has to tie up at night. These local river craft make a picturesque fleet with their high forward sloping masts, huge rudder, lateen sail, and cut away prow pointed and barbed. They are painted like the Chinese Junk, but with Arab designs of the zodiac, generally white on a ground of green or red or yellow. Each boat carries a large clay oven like antheap and the poop is boarded over for the crew. They have been compared to the Nile "dahabiyah," but I am told they are more after the pattern of the "nugger" of the Soudan. They are wild piratical looking craft, rude and primitive as the Arabs who navigate them, and they would lend themselves well to illustrations of the Sagas.

THE BELLUM.

The "mahaila" carries anything from fifteen to seventy tons. She can make ten miles a day towed against the current, and four to six knots an hour with a following wind. The bulk of this invaluable fleet is with us, and only an inconsiderable part in the hostile zone north of Kut-al-Amara.

The Arab name for the long, narrow, canoe-shaped boat of the country, the gondola of Busra is the "bellum." It is punted or paddled, perfecrably paddled, according to the depth of the water. The martial suggestion in the world was reduplicated during the amphibious phases of the campaign when the craft were referred to in official dispatches as "War-Bellums." They were collected and armoured with iron-plates and used for conveying infantry to the assault of the enemy's position. When the Arab boatmen decamped our sepoys were trained to punt or paddle. In the flooded state of the country during the advance up the Tigris in May and June everything depended upon the "bellum." It was the same at Shaiba when they carried General Melliss' brigade to the scene of action; and again in July when General Gorringe's column advanced up the Euphrates from Qurnah across the Hammar lake to Suk-Esh-Sheyukh-Nasiriyah. But the "bellum" plays no part in the immediate operations; it is essentially a down river boat.

THE AERIAL'S ADVENTURES.

To supplement the paddle steamers of the Tigris river crafts have been gathered in from Bhamo to Sunderbane. Beyond question the boat of the most catholic ancestry at present on the Tigris is the "Aerial," half house-boat, half aeroplane. Its hull is from the Brahmaputra, and it is fitted with an air-propeller and fifty horse power semi-Diesel type engine, it makes more noise than a minor battle. It once plied as a shikar boat in Assam; but its owner and navigator had a happy inspiration and this miracle of private improvisation is now the officially recognised hospital ferry. It plies hourly between the field ambulance on the river bank and the hospital camp. It has run the gauntlet of shot and shell and mine, and the adven-

(Continued in Column 5.)

MAHALUXMI RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

A DUSTY AFTERNOON.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

A stiff Nor'-easter blowing across the flats served to convert the enclosures into a veritable dust-bin last Saturday afternoon, interfering materially with the afternoon's enjoyment. This is by no means the first visitation of the kind which has been experienced this season, and the unpleasant ordeals should be the means of bringing home to the Club's executive, the necessity of providing a nicely appointed public lavatory and dressing rooms, for which a small charge could be levied to maintain the up-keep. Indeed, I have an idea if a place of this sort were run on proper lines, it would be sufficiently patronised to return a decent profit as well. And if the suggestion is a practical one, I hope Poona won't be forgotten.

I have heard a rumour, which I give for what it may be worth, that owing to the poor show Poona puts up from the purely financial point of view compared with Bombay, the question is being seriously considered by the Turf executive of reducing the usual fixtures, and with the permission of Government increasing the Bombay programme by a corresponding number. I sincerely hope there is nothing in it. The monsoon months are the most depressing period of the year in Bombay, and the week end trips to the capital of the Deccan afford a good deal of pleasurable relaxation to a large number of business people, especially in Bombay after a long spell of strenuous activity during the busy season from November to June. Apart from this, eighteen days of racing in Bombay is more than enough to tax the resources of those responsible for framing the season's programmes. It is already fairly obvious that the number of horses in training of real racing merit, is not sufficient to provide interesting fields for about 126 events, crowded up in the space of three short months. Having so many events of a similar calibre ahead of them to pick and choose from, an incentive is introduced thereby for some owners either to run their unfit horses into condition during the early Extras, or engage in a barefaced campaign of "pulling" until the psychological moment presents itself for having a "fly." And it has been no uncommon thing during the present season to see the hideous farce enacted of upwards of a dozen horses taking part in a race in which there were not perhaps more than a couple of honest "triers," a fact openly proclaimed to the satisfaction of the veriest racing neophyte a little later as the season advanced. Improvement in condition and the effects of weight-juggling are of course proffered as excuses to palliate the offences, and the readiness with which these are accepted is perhaps the most exasperating feature of the objectionable practices.

The press is powerless to effect any substantial reforms in this respect. Plain speaking cannot be indulged in, owing to stupid impediments which obtrude themselves associated with the law of libel, and the possibility of the issue being brought up for decision before a judge, whose judicial training and acquired experience, might not extend so far as to include the requisite knowledge to arbitrate on the technicalities of such a vulgar, unprofitable pursuit as horse-racing. Only the other day, a man, who is up to the neck in the business, snapped his fingers in my face with the most blasé effrontery, and informed me that his little clique simply laughed at the press, but if at any time strictures passed went too far, *they knew what to do.* This same gentleman, however, appeared to be a little nonplussed when I intimated, that there was such an official as the Police Commissioner, who might be induced to take an interest in the proceedings if the matter were properly represented to him, because, as I pointed out, I failed to see the difference between the office safe being burgled of its contents and the Tote being denuded of its contents by race-course robberies. And when I reminded this press-scoffer of the fact, that the public contribute one rupee out of every ten—a legal consideration—to ensure a just distribution of the funded tote investments subscribed under certain published rules which constitute a contract, any misappropriation through the agency of trickery or sharp practices might be attended by similar disabilities to which the ordinary lay malefactor is exposed. My visitor laughed hoarsely at the idea and made the comforting remark on leaving, that the contingency was not likely to arise in my day or his. P'raps not!

The long list of acceptances for the Hamadan Plate, a race for newly landed maiden Arabs, necessitated it being run off in three divisions, making a long card of eight events for the afternoon. Gazal, on his attractive performance in the 2nd division of the Sandhurst Plate at the ninth Extra, was made favourite from Master Key and Taisser coupled. The winner, however, turned up in Collingwood, a new purchase of Mr. Heath's, who acquired him on the strength of a very promising track gallop, which he repeated in the race. Gazal, with a pound in his favour had the tables turned on him by Master Key this time. This performance should be disregarded as I am of opinion, at even weights Gazal is the better of the two. Caledonia was fancied by many to win this race, on his previous second to Mahmoodia in the Ispaham Plate. He ran well, but appeared to be beaten a furlong from home. Oxford was a strong tip for the second lot of the same race. From what I could see of him in the race, all he had to commend him was the big sum reported to have been paid for him. Ace of Rovals won very comfortably, and has improved considerably since his fourth in the 3rd division of the Sandhurst Plate, when Sultan beat him. On Saturday Sultan ran indifferently. The Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahid seems to have got hold of a fairly good one in Peacemaker, who won the 3rd division very comfortably indeed. Angler, who was sought by Mr. R. R. S. from the Hon. Mr. Wahid, was of course well-supported on his previous form, but did not get a place enough close up. Angler is said to have a good looking-in for the Second Dealer's Plate next Saturday week, but will, I think, have to improve a good deal on his public form so far to have even a shadow of a chance. Mr. R. R. S. must have bought him on staying propensities revealed in his track work, and which may probably bring him into the fighting line for the Second Dealers. Personally speaking, from what I have been able to gauge of Angler's running, I would prefer to leave the race alone than to back him to beat a horse like Planet or Aurora.

Santa Barbara gave us another taste of her quality by winning the Kempton Park Plate comfortably. True, she had nothing much to beat as it turned out, but what she had to accomplish was done well. I have never seen a better betting race than this one: practically four to one in a field of six was good business, and what justification there was for the solid support accorded to some of them, is difficult to divine. Wavestar is reputed to be a great stayer, rovelling in a two-mile journey, whereas, less than a mile found him out on Saturday.

Maltronus, in winning the Gosforth Park Plate, confirmed that his victory in the Stand Plate on the previous Saturday was no fluke, adding fresh lustre to his two five-furlong efforts earlier in the proceedings. Soigneurie again ran nowhere, and must be deplorably off colour to account for such indifferent displays. There was nothing about the other races for special comment. Hoppner perhaps was a surprise packet to those who had not probed deep enough into his past form. The Rollestoneites got a bad knock over this. Mr. Kelso's mare certainly did not run as well as I expected she would, but now that it is all over, I am not prepared to say why she should have been expected to do any better.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the Country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Heath's COLLINGWOOD, 7-6, Harrison 1
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's TAISEER, 7-2, Purtoosingh 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's MASTER KEY, 8-4, Bowley 3
Messrs. Nanjee and Moosajee's GAZAL, 8-2 cd. 8-3, A. Templeman 4

Also Ran:—Nyvaro 8-4 Mujeed, Revenge 8-2 cd. 8-4 Huxley, Rosy Morn 8 2 Buckley, Pioneer 8-2 Ebraim, Caledonia 8-0 cd. 8-2 Trenoweth Wheeler 8 0 cd. 8-2 Barrett Justice 8-0 Zamil, Salim 8-0 Etul, Quebec 8-0 Hoyt, Reindeer 7-6 cd. 7-11 Coomber, Toledo 7-2 cd. 7-4 Pullin, Shama 7-2 Dhondy.

The Race:—Collingwood led all the way followed by Taiseer and Master Key. Won by 2¼ lengths—2—6.

Time:—120 4/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 133. Places Rs. 29/8, 50, 20/8.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the Country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF ROYALS, 8-4, Templeman 1
Mr. Heath's REFUSAL, 7-2, Harrison 2
Mr. Haji A. Sullaiman's RISING STAR, 8-0 cd. 8-2 3
Khan Bahadur T. H. Khan's OXFORD, 8-6, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Remmes 8-8 Zamil, Sheridan 8-2 Buckley, Mikado 8 2 Pullin Royal Oak 8-0 Hoyt, Czar 8-0 Ebraim, Renown 8.0 cd. 8-2 Trenoweth, Fairy Gold 7-2 Dhondy, Malwa 7-2 cd. 7-6 Mujeed, Paris 7.2 Etul, Evening Star 7-2 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—From what could be seen of it through the dust clouds Ace of Royals led the way from Rising Star and Refusal. In the straight Refusal put up a feeble challenge and Ace of Royals won comfortably, by 1 length—2—¾.

Time:—1-21 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 27/8, 17, 89/8.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA, 8-12, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 8-9, Huxley 2
Mr. R. Craig McKerrow's SILVER THRUSH 8.7, A. Templeman 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's SPENSER, 9-2, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Wavestar 8-3 Harrison, Sparkes 7.7 Hoyt.

The Race:—When they came into view the order was Wavestar, Santa Barbara, Sparkes, Pretty Good Sort, Silver Thrush and Spenser. At the mile Silver Thrush moved up third and at the five furlongs improved to second. Here Spenser woke up a little. At the three furlongs Silver Thrush and Spenser displaced Wavestar who was done. Turning into the straight Santa Barbara came through and won easily by 2½ lengths—2—¼.

Time:—2-36 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 20, 20/8

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the Country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's PEACEMAKER, 8-0 Buckley 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's CRUSADER, 8-2 cd. 8-5, Hardy 2
Messrs Goculdass and Mathradass's NAJDI, 8-2, Hoyt 3
Khan Bahadur T. H. Khan's MANORA, 8-2, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Panama 8-6 Coomber, Rahad 8-6 Mujeed, Golden Sparrow 8-4 Trenoweth, Tigris 8.4 Zamil Sabir 8-2 Barrett, Archer 8-2 cd. 8-7 Huxley, Acetine 8-0 cd. 8-2 A. Templeman, Barbarian 7-6 Etul, Lahore 7.2 Purtoosingh. Angler 7-2 cd. 7-9 Pullin, Mandala 7-2 cd. 7.5 Ebraim.

The Race:—Lahore was first away, but was soon passed by Peacemaker followed by Golden Sparrow, Lahore being third and Angler fourth. Peacemaker was never headed and won by 3 lengths—3—1

Time:—1 20 4/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 72/8. Places Rs. 28. 45/8. 32/8.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Divisions.

Mr. F. L. F. De Soysa's MALTRONUS, 8.1, Trenoweth 1
Mr J. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT, 8-2, Hardy 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's PERSISTENCE, 7-12, Buckley 3
Mr J. Stewart's CHASTITY, 8-12, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Decorum 9 4 Barrett Fire'ail 9 2 Pullin Seigneurie, 9-1 Bowley, Airman 8-2 Hoyt, Dollet 9-0 Mujeed, Borgie 8-11 Huxley, Pension 8.9 Templeman, Fontenoy 8-8 Pratt, North 7-11 Coomber, Back Boy 6-0 cd. 8-10 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Persistence led out followed by Maltronus and Dollet. At the three furlongs Maltronus went to the front, with Persistence, Bachelor's Knot and Chastity next. In the straight Bachelor's Knot challenged but could not get up. Won by 1½ length—2—¼.

Time:—1-13.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 108. Places Rs. 33. 86 38/8.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab in the 2nd Division.

H. H. Jam Sahib's BIGLIG, 7-10, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Heath's NIGHT HAWK, 8-8, Hardy 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MOOLTAN, 8.1 Mujeed 3

Also Ran:—Longboat 9-0 Pullin, Solar Star 8-11 Huxley, Malayeb 8-8 Bowley, Khedavi Miser 8-6, Buckley, Pasha S 4 Trenoweth, Duhallow 7-13 Hoyt, Bhatty Chief 7-10 Harrison.

The Race:—Bhatty Chief showed the way to Night Hawk and Mooltan. At the six furlongs Night Hawk went to the front and at the five furlongs Biglig was running third with Pasha and Mooltan close up. In the race Biglig challenged Night Hawk and finishing on gamely won by 1½ lengths—1½—1.

Time:—2.53 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 18/8, 32/8 35

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1915.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's HOPPNER, 8-1, Pullin 1
Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM, 9-12, Hill 2
Mr. Gold's LITHOSIAN, 6.12, Harrison ... 3
Mr. Heath's ORLOFF, 8-10, Hardy 4

Also Ran:—Le Soleil 8-12 Templeman, Miss Rollestone 8-6 Huxley, Lady Muriel 7-11 Bowley, Lumination 7-10 Buckley, Impecunious 7-4 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Impecunious led for about a furlong, and was passed by Lithosian Hoppner third, Dersingham fourth. Rounding the turn Hoppner got a convenient opening on the rails and coming through raced with Dersingham, winning by 1 length—neck—neck.

Time:—1-12 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 162. Places Rs. 38, 23. 29/8.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, since 31st March 1915.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's RUBY MINE, 8-11, Huxley 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's TAMMOOZ, 8.13, Pratt 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's FADO. 7-7, Mujeed ... 3
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's DHAIDAN, 8-10, Barrett 4

Also Ran:—Polish 9-7 Bowley, Durban 8-10 Templeman, Section 8.10 Harrison, Tenebreuse 8-9 Pullin, Ruby Fish 8-4 Hardy, Ata Allah 8-3 Trenoweth, Burg 7-12 Purtoosingh, Mathbat-baig 7-10 Coomber, Investment 7.8 Buckley.

The Race:—Durban led from Polish Investment and Tammooz. In the straight Ruby Mine, Dhaidan and Fado closed up with the leaders and a great race ensued, which Ruby Mine won by a head—neck—neck.

Time:—1-37 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 90/8. Places Rs. 25/8, 33/8, 56.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. O. Carroll, Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, is granted three months leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Harold Lancaster is appointed Junior Inspector of Mines in India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Godfrey is granted three months' leave. Lt.-Col. F. G. Beville is posted as Political Agent, Baghelkhand. Mr. G. Anderson is appointed Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon. Mr. A. H. E. Mosse becomes Judicial Assistant to the Consul for Fars.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major E. B. Peacock officiates as Deputy Financial Advisor, Military Finance vice Mr. W. C. Ashmore on leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. L. Sathe, I.C.S., and Mr. R. N. Karode become temporary Lieutenants. Mr. A. A. Whelan, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, is granted six months' leave. Messrs. R. C. Dixon, G. Mackintosh and J. M. Russell are appointed Second Lieuts., Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

The following Majors are promoted to be Lieut.-Colonels:—C. D. Field 75th Infantry; S. A. Cooke, 38th Horse; C. A. F. Hocken, 35th Horse; M. R. W. Nightingale, 5th Rifles; G. I. Davis, 22nd Punjabis; C. B. Winter, 112th Infantry; B. T. Lt.-Cols. A. W. Peck, 25th Cavalry and L. C. Jones, 7th Lancers; H. C. Beadon, supernumerary list; E. Kirkpatrick, 59th Rifles; E. A. F. Redl, 113th Infantry; A. H. O Spence, 39th Horse; A. G. Kemball, 31st Punjabis. Major Rice, 54th Sikhs, retires from service. Maior Casserly, 120th Infantry, is transferred to temporary half pay list. Maior W. G. Richards, I.M.S., retires from service. Lieut.-Col. F. T. C. Haobes. Civil Supply, is transferred to the supernumerary list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieuts. L. R. Miller L. E. Briard and A. H. McConnell are appointed Lieutenants. Assistant Engineer H. Smith resigns his appointment. Lieut. R. L. Haqward retired from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F. Holms officiates as Chief Engineer, the Punjab.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 4.

The sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India on the 1st March. 1916 was as follows:—Regular Bills amount Rs. 85.000 at the rate of 1s. 4 3/32d. Special Bills, amount Rs. 5 34 000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/8d. Telegraphic Transfers, Special deferred, amount Rs 15.00 000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/8d; Telegraphic Transfers immediate, amount Rs. 49 15 000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/8d. Telegraphic Transfers special immediate, amount Rs. 9 00 000 at the rate of 1s. 4 5/32d. The allotment of Council Bills for the next week is Rs. 50 lakhs.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The four games played on Saturday were in connection with the Singles, and not one went into three sets. In spite of the fact that a number were at the races who otherwise would have been present, the attendance was large. Weather conditions were not ideal, there being again a strong breeze with its accompanying dust clouds. This week will be of great interest, and we are unfortunately faced with the possibility of a final falling on the same day as the races.

The most interesting was the one between England and Ali Raza, not only because some very fine form was shown but because the two were expected to be, and were, well matched. Ali Raza's fine volleying and judgment were seen in the Doubles, and how he was a hard nut to crack. England got through, but he required to be in form. His punishing style finds him sometimes off colour and his strokes just too low or drives too hard. This time, however, he was brilliant, and it is generally thought that if he continues in that mood he will hold the Cup. His service was always hard, and the first one very difficult to get back, he kept the ball very low and many of his scoring shots were impossible to return. His reach serves him well, and good light as Ali Raza put up he never seemed to be quite good enough for his opponent.

Simms was again erratic when he met Ranga Rao, and whereas some of his wristy shots were very fine he made many feeble mistakes. Both keep the ball remarkably low with a good deal of "cut" on, and each placed prettily. Ranga Rao's volleying was much the more consistent and, always in a winning position, he could never have felt very anxious.

Shimidzu had an easy time of it against Gupta, and was remarkably steady at his usual back line game. Gupta has a nice style, but, though he infused some interest into the second set, he could not master the other's swinging drives, varied from one side line to the other. We are not fully convinced of Shimidzu's abilities yet, and his next game will be watched with considerable interest with the possibility of revealing a greater variety of strokes.

Green is further impressing people with his claims for attention. There is nothing very striking about his style, but he is very steady and sure with his aggressive, forcing shots from the service line as well as with his swings from further back. Gunjikar was not looked upon as a very strong opponent, but put up a good first set. In the next, however, Green made few mistakes, forced the pace and lost but one game.

To-day's games include all three events, there being five in all.

The following are the results:—
England beat Ali Raza, 6-4, 6-4.
Ranga Rao beat Simms, 6-3, 6-2.
Green beat Gunjiker, 6-3, 6-1.
Shimidzu beat Gupta, 6-1, 6-3.

The following matches will be played this afternoon:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

At 4-30 p.m.

Court No.. 2.—Wagle v. Green.

At 5-15 p.m.

Court No. 6.—Ali Khan v. Gilbert.

At 5-30 p.m.

Court No. 1.—Engineer and Naoroji v. R Morarji and Bhadkamker.
Court No. 2.—Mrs. Row and Green v. Mrs. Jukes and Jukes.
Court No. 5.—Ranga Rao v. Bunbury.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the game in connection with the Tennis Turnament (Handicap Singles) played at Bandra, under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, Bandra, on the morning of Thursday, the 2nd instant.

Y. B. Wassoodew—20 beat Dr. Miss Js. D'Joss plus 10.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The systematic and organised agitation of the question of overcrowding in trains is producing that atmosphere which one of your correspondents felicitously called "railway atmosphere." The papers which used to write on third-class passengers' hardships at irregular intervals have now been converted to the more sensible policy of systematic and organised agitation. In reviewing the letters appearing in "The Chronicle" one of the Madras papers says amongst other things:—

The programme of work to be taken up by the Society for the Prevention of Railway Zoolum which is going to be started in Bombay from the balance of the South African Fund is good enough as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. We would suggest that agitation in India by attractive advertisements in newspapers must be accompanied by equally attractive advertisements in the papers in England. In the former case the advertisements will aim at educating third class passengers about their rights and the ways to fight for them. In the latter case the advertisements will aim at telling the British public how scandalously the Indian railways are mismanaged and how the Railway Board fails to exercise the proper check on them.

Another point which we would press on the organisers of the Society is that every year some members of Parliament, who may be interested in India, should be invited by the Society at its own expense and shown the Race of Moglai which is enacted by the railway servants and Government police. It goes without saying that the railway authorities should not be allowed to have the slightest hint about these visits. When the members return to England the Society should regularly supply them full information about every case of railway zoolum.

Many other interesting reviews appear in other papers, but for want of space I must stop here.—Yours, etc.

S. E.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste: they loosen tight dry coughs and strengthen the throat. B 26

INDIA AND PERSIA.

REFERENCES IN SANSKRIT LITERATURE

At the close of Dr. Modi's lecture on the Pataliputra excavations at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Friday, an interesting discussion took place.

Mr. Nariman said that he would offer remarks only on one aspect of Dr. Modi's lecture, namely, the literary. For one community to have real influence on another it must settle among the latter. Was that so as regards Persia? Did the Persians settle in India in ancient times, and if so, were there any references to them in Sanskrit literature? Mr. Nariman answered both the questions in the affirmative. The Parsis were not without allusions in the Sanskrit books of India. In the classical literature, in Bana's Kadambari, they were referred to in connection with the excellent breed of horses produced in their country. Then again, in the Raghu Vamsa of Kalidasa, they were mentioned by name in the fourth Canto where is given a description of the world conquest of King Raghu. There were many references to Parsis in other works. But the most important references were in the Puranic literature. That literature had come under the ban of scholarly suspicion. It was no doubt greatly interpolated. Yet the fact remained that there was a solid core of historical verity in many of the Puranas. The question was to separate the later excretions from the original historical portion. Before himself, Weber, Aufrecht, Regnaud, and above all, the great English scholar, Horace Hyman Wilson, had studied passages from the Bhavishya Purana where a tribe is described whose usages and customs differing in so many ways, agree with those of the Zoroastrians in a startling manner. It was unfortunate from the point of view of general scholarly investigation that some very eminent students of antiquity in Bengal had taken to describing the results of their researches not in English, but in Bengal. There was for instance, the *Banger Jatiya Itihasa* where a good deal was said regarding the mysterious Indian inhabitants who resembled so much the Parsis of to-day.

REFERENCES IN BHAVISHYA PURANA.

As regards the Bhavishya Purana it was much to be wished that a Hindu scholar acquainted with Zoroastrianism or a Parsi scholar with a good knowledge of Sanskrit should study its various manuscripts, some of which in the Grantha Character in South India, were of real importance. The Venkateshwar edition, though very clearly printed was in the form of a *pothi* and was edited evidently by a man who did not know Zoroastrianism. According to Winternitz, our latest authority on the Puranas, though in its present form it could not be earlier than 600 A.D., its oldest components were at least a thousand years older. It was Mr. Nagendranath Vasu, the Bengal scholar, who so far as Mr. Nariman knew, was the first person either in India or in Europe to point out that the actual name of Zoroaster occurred in the Bhavishya Purana. As he notes, in different manuscripts of Bhavishya Purna we come across various readings of the startling name, Jarathoshta, Jarashashta, and Jalashala. They were evidently corruptions of the name *Zarathushtra* as found in the Avesta. It was a compliment to the Society that the distinguished Dr. Moulton was present there who would prove the question of the date of Zoroaster's name from its form as it occurred in Bhavishya Purana from the standpoint of philology. Besides the name of Zoroaster there was in the Bhavishya Purana mention of certain texts of the Magha which with very high probability may be identified with portions of Parsi scriptures. The Vishwarad was the Visparad and the Vidada was the Vendidad. The word for the sacred girdle with the Magas was Avyanga which is a cognate, if not the exact counterpart of the Avesta *Aiwyaonghana.* Perhaps the latest and the best treatment of the Puranas is by Winternitz in his History of Indian Literature, portions of which Mr. Nariman translated for "The Bombay Chronicle" 1913. Putting together these most extraordinary tracts—the shaven head, the white cloths, the silence over meals, the cloth before the mouth at prayers and the very name of Zoroaster—Mr. Nariman asked if those did not apply to a colony of Parsis in India in remote antiquity, he would like to know from any scholar what was the nation, tribe, or clan to whom at that period they would be historically applicable. Thus there was a Parsi settlement in India long before Muhamad's birth which gave historical support to Dr. Spooner's hypothesis.

Finally, Mr. Nariman regretted to have to point out the unfortunate tendency of some of the Hindu scholars, (he was glad to say that the Bombay Presidency was not in it,) to attack Dr. Spooner not because of any inherent defects in his hypothesis, but because they were carried away by the notion that Dr. Spooner was reading into Indian history a Zoroastrian period which did not exist, for the doubtful reason that he was conducting researches, though directly under Government, indirectly at the instance of our distinguished townsman, Mr. Ratan Tata who was a Parsi. Mr. Nariman was sure they would all agree with him that, if scholarly evidence pointed that way, Dr. Spooner would with equal candour and acumen have worked for the origin of Iranian religious beliefs in India.

DR. MOULTON'S REMARKS.

As there was a general desire on the part of those present to hear Dr. Moulton, who was present, the Chairman requested him to offer his remarks. Dr. Moulton said that as he was himself to give a lecture on the subject he would reserve his comments for that day. But he took the opportunity most heartily to congratulate both Mr. Ratan Tata for his munificent gift and the Archaeological Department for their fortunate success. It was rare, good fortune that money so liberally spent turned out to be so well spent. We knew of instances where excavations had led to no tangible results. Here both good fortune, skill, and scholarship were combined to attain happy results of which we should hear still much more.

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

MR. K. S. IYER ON AIMS AND OBJECTS.

At a meeting of the Society of Professional Accountants held last week at Grahame's Buildings, Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. T. Green, Chartered Accountant, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Incorporated Accountant delivered an interesting address on "The Aims and Ideals of the Society," in the course of which he said:—

I need hardly remind you that we belong to a profession as honourable as that of the Lawyer, the Doctor or the Engineer, and it is the business of the Society of Professional Accountants which we have recently formed in Bombay to maintain and raise the prestige of the profession of an Accountant. Practising accountants have become members of this Society not for the purpose of enlarging their practice and earning more fees, but for the purpose of raising the status of the profession and safeguarding the interests of the public. However eminent and influential individual members of our Society may be, we must remember that our Society has only been recently formed and has, therefore, to establish a reputation for solid unselfish work before our opinions can command general acceptance. We must, therefore, sink our minor differences as well as all considerations of personal advancement and must work together harmoniously and must build up a reputation for our Society for the benefit of the next generation of Indian Accountants. If we confine our attention to increasing our expert knowledge, extending our practice and earning more fees, we cannot hope to secure the esteem and respect of the public or of our successors in the profession, as the only people that will be benefited by activities of that kind will be the members of the family of the individual practitioner. We must prescribe and maintain a high standard of attainments and professional skill coupled with a high sense of responsibility.

I recommend that we should hold monthly meetings of the members of our Society for the purpose of discussing knotty problems that frequently confront us during the course of our practice. At one of such meetings we may discuss questions connected with Depreciation and Depreciation Funds and the debiting of the cost of repairs to such Funds, and at another problems connected with the classification of book debts and at a third the scope and extent of our audit work in connection with different classes of audits. An exchange of views at such meetings will enable us to benefit by the experience of the different members of our Society and to recommend some uniform procedure in such cases. We may with advantage invite officials like the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to be present at such discussions which course will certainly prove mutually advantageous and conduce to the removal of several misapprehensions.

It would be a further advantage if the proceedings of such meetings could be reported and printed as Transactions of the Society and circulated not only among the members of the profession but also among the members of the mercantile community. Later on we may start and conduct a monthly journal of Accountancy in which these discussions and transactions may be printed with editorial comments. We know there are several points in connection with accounts and Accountants about which misapprehensions exist in the minds of some of our business men and our lawyer friends. A considered expression of the views of a body of professional accountants will tend to remove several such misapprehensions and enable the outside public to realise fully the nature and character of our work, its scope and extent as well as its limitations.

I do not mean to say that the Society must not take upon itself the duty of making representations for the removal of any grievances under which the existing practitioners may labour. This is certainly one of the objects of the Society, but I respectfully submit that this is a piece of work on which the Society must embark after establishing a reputation for solid unselfish work in the interests of the profession as a whole and of the public in general.

FLOGGING PRISONERS IN INDIA.

The following appeal has been forwarded to his Excellency Lord Hardinge by Mr. Lakshmidar Laximdas of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund:—

(1) I respectfully beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the following extract from a report published in the "Times of India" of to-day, regarding Ramchandra, formerly editor of the "Swaraj," at present undergoing sentence:—

"The prisoner stated that he was flogged with thirty stripes on the 15th January last for not completing paper polishing work which required a constant bending posture, and after the flogging he was physically unable to work".

(2) As a student of the Humanitarian Movement in England, I know that the two most characteristic virtues of the English Nation are—"Manliness and Mercy."

(3) An Englishman will boldly shoot a tiger or a lion. But if the animal escapes wounded, "he will risk his own life" in order to put the wounded creature out of pain. An English officer in my own state of Junagad "lost his own life" in his eagerness to put a wounded lion out of pain.

(4) In the same way an Englishman will fight like a tiger against his human enemies. But when his enemies are beaten and conquered, he becomes an Angel of Mercy to them.

(5) I cannot illustrate my above statement better than by drawing your Excellency's attention to a very noble picture headed "Humane Jack Tar" in the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" of February 28. 1916. I beg to quote the following words from the foot of the picture:—

"The British have made every effort to rescue drowning German sailors, even when brutally fired upon when enemy ships have been sunk. This striking photograph shows Hun being rescued by a British submarine."

(6) Englishmen are thus kind to their most hated enemies, and to your Excellency's high Anglo national virtue, I plead for mercy to the helpless prisoners in India.

Whatever the crimes may be for which they are imprisoned, they are absolutely helpless when once they are prisoners. And I pray that considering "their absolute helplessness," your Excellency may be graciously pleased to order that no prisoner shall be flogged or cruelly treated in any other way in "any" jail in India.

QUEEN'S ROAD FATALITY.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

MR. CHRISTIE'S EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

Dr. W. Unnan, Acting Coroner, resumed the inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, touching the death of Genoo Raoji, a military follower, who was found dead on the Queen's Road on the morning of the 26th ultimo.

Inspector Guider said he was examining the body of the deceased on the Queen's Road on the night of the occurrence when Mr. E. E. Christie and another gentleman drove up in taxi No. 3228, drove past witness towards Chowpathy and turned the car back. Mr. Christie alighted and enquired what the matter was. Witness informed him of what had apparently occurred. Mr. Christie walked to where the deceased was lying and examined the marks on the road. Witness then left to inform the military authorities. On his return three quarters of an hour afterwards, witness said that Mr. Christie was still there and remained there until witness left, some minutes afterwards. Mr. Christie did not mention at that time anything of his having been responsible for knocking the deceased down. About 12 noon Mr. Christie called at Princess Street Police Station and told witness that his car had knocked the man down between 12.30 and 1 a.m., when he was driving home towards Colaba from the Opera House. Mr. Christie was in possession of a driver's license.

Inspector E. Sheeby of the Police Motor Vehicles' Department diposed to his having inspected Mr. Christie's car on the day of the occurrence at the Head Police Office. It was a three-seater; 25 horse power, Bedford car. The maximum speed at which they drove the car was 35 to 40 miles per hour. The weight would be about 10 cwt. The brakes were in perfect order and the steering geer worked correctly. He examined the car again a few days later. The rim of the right fore-wheel showed a slight bulge at one place, which could have been caused by a side slip. Had the car travelled upon a deflated tyre from the place of occurrence to where it was examined by witness later at Mr. Christie's bungalow, he would expect the rim to show a polished surface and the cover to be damaged. The cover was quite good when witness examined it. The exterior was good except for a few cuts, not quite through the rubber. These cuts did not appear to be recent. If a car had been travelling at twenty miles per hour a puncture might cause a slight swerve; at twenty-five miles per hour, the swerve might have been a little greater in that direction (i.e., of the punctured tyre). If the car were heavily loaded, the swerve would be still more exaggerated. Witness went to the scene of the occurrence, and examined the road surface. He produced a plan showing the position of marks and said the heavy mark shown could have been caused by a deflated tyre. It might have been caused by a tyre running over a wet surface. It could have been caused by the dragging of a heavy body by the wheels. Witness drove over the scene of occurrence at a speed of 30 to 35 miles per hour. He pulled the car (Mr. Christie's) upon a space of 17 feet.

Questioned by Mr. Christie, the witness said the bulge on the rim of the wheel could have been caused by the wheel slipping with the tyre half off. Witness would have expected the same result and appearance of rim and cover which he had described, if the car had travelled, as Mr. Christie said with the tyre half off. That would be irrespective of the condition of the road surface. The swerve would not be so great if a tyre came off. The swerve would have taken place before the tyre came off. There were no marks on the road where the arrow heads were shown on the plan. Witness said no marks.

Mrs. Georgina Augusta Christie said she was driving towards Colaba on Saturday morning, leaving the Opera House about 12 or 12.30 a.m. There were four people in the car. Her husband was driving but at what speed the car was travelling she could not say as she knew nothing about speeds. All she remembered was that they struck something and the car swerved round. She heard a bang, but she could not say whether it was caused by a bursting tyre. The car was travelling in the centre of the road. The car was stopped at once and they all got out. She saw a man lying on the ground. She surmised he had been struck by the car. She was very much upset and returned to the car. She remembered no more until she got home. She did not go close to the man and she did not know if he was alive. It was very dark at that place. She thought she saw two people standing in the road before the car struck anything. She could not say whether the horn was blown. Mr. Christie was driving as usual. She did not notice that they were travelling particularly fast. When she got home, her husband went out. She did not know anything further.

Replying to Mr. Christie, the witness said she heard the bang at just about the same time as they struck something. She could not say definitely whether it was just before or just after.

Questioned by Mr. Guider, the witness said there was no other traffic.

Further questioned by Mr. Christie, the witness said she thought she saw two men on the road at a distance of about five feet from the car.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner, the Central Provinces, in forwarding a cheque for Rs. 150 to the Hon. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose towards the local branch of the Gokhale Memorial Fund has written to express his sympathy with the movement.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES.

GOVERNMENT APATHY CRITICISED.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 4

In the course of his address read before the annual general meeting of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce the Hon. Rai Bahadur Munshi Prayag Narain Bhargava, President of the Chamber, observed:—"It is impossible that the United Kingdom will give by sticking to her policy of free trade the same chance to Germany and other countries for getting hold not only of the Indian market but as has already been seen, of exercising a commercial sway in her own territory with regard to several important manufactures. If she did it would mean nothing less than suicide. There must, therefore, take place a substantial modification of her policy of international trade and commerce. In fact there is already an influential body of opinion in favour of preferential tariffs, a half-way house to protection. The voice of Indian community must be united in order to be strong to influence the policy and actions of the powers that be. Referring to state aid to industries, the Hon. Munshi expressed his disappointment at the result of Government efforts in that direction. He said the Government should give us more substantial help. The Japanese Government had promised the grant of large subsidies to firms with a certain amount of capital that will specialise in the manufacture of (1) dye-stuffs, (2) glycerine and carbolic acid and (3) drugs. The Japanese Government guaranteed these companies a dividend of eight per cent per annum. That was a kind of aid the Indian industries required. They hoped that with the change of policy in the United Kingdom there would also take place a corresponding change in the attitude of the Government with regard to Indian industries.

The Hon. Lala Bishambhar Nath, Rai Bahadur, Vice-President of the Chamber referred to the constitution of the Board of Industries of the United Provinces and said: "As you all know, it consists mostly of nominated members only, a few of them being Indian. Would it not be better if it were reorganised somewhat on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Advisory Committee, where the majority of the members are Indians? This Chamber should also be allowed to send elected representatives to serve on the Board."

The motion was seconded by Mr. B. N. Sen of Messrs. Sen and Company and was further supported by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

A large number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Calcutta Police as directed by the Commissioner of Police waited on him at Lall Bazar yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner called for volunteers for Mesopotamia. He explained to them that they would be required to perform policemen's and other non-military duties and would be provided with free rations. They of course would have a lien on their respective appointments. Four Indian Sub-Inspectors promptly volunteered to proceed whenever called upon to do so. Several other officers requested for a short time to consider the matter.

TUTICORIN HARBOUR.

AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 4.

Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew on Thursday received a joint deputation of Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce and Port Conservancy Board. Mr. H. R. Pate, President of the Port Conservancy Board, gave an outline of the proposed deep water scheme for Tuticorin and its financial aspects. The scheme consists of dredging in the inner harbour for about 3½ miles to enable steamers to come right within the basin near foreshore which would allow them to work off two piers to be built of reinforced concrete, north and south, 2,000 ft. long, running seawards. In the matter of cost the total outlay required was 47 lakhs. The Hon. Mr. Cardew thought the scheme had a good many points to recommend it and there was no reason why it should not be considered along with other schemes.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR THURSDAY'S MEETING

(Associated Press

NAGPUR, March 4.

At the next meeting of the Legislative Council on 9th March, after the nominated members have taken the oath of allegiance, questions will be answered numbering 104 and told. Among these the Hon. Raja Jawahirsingh Bahadur will ask for a statement about enemy aliens in the Central Provinces including Germans, Austrians and Turks. Education and judicial questions will claim prominent attention. The Hon. Mr. Crump will present the select committee's report on Land Revenue Bill and move that the Bill as amended be republished. He will also move for leave to introduce the Central Provinces Land Alienation Bill intended to safeguard the interests of aboriginal classes. The Hon. Mr. Shivaprasad Shrivastava will move a resolution recommending the instructions to be issued to the Deputy Commissioner not to interfere or do anything tending to influence or prejudice the election of Presidents or Vice-Presidents of municipalities. On 13th March the Revised Financial Statement will be presented and resolutions discussed.

THE NEW DUTIES.

INCOME-TAX PROPOSALS CRITICISED.

RETENTION OF COTTON EXCISE CONDEMNED.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, March 4.

Interviewed on the subject of the new budget proposals and increased taxation Sir Alexander McRobert stated that the principal objection to large increase in the income tax was that it badly hit those who had residences in England and who were compelled to pay income tax there not only on their incomes accruing in England but in India and elsewhere. The increase in the income-tax is fair enough in itself. Another objection, which was an old grievance, was that the tax was evaded. It was absurd to suggest that there were only 13,000 persons in India whose income exceeded two thousand a month. Naturally the persons who had to pay the tax had a grievance when they found that at least an equal number of persons legally liable to pay the tax on the same scale, succeeded in escaping. But the outstanding grievance in connection with the budget proposals was the retention of the iniquitous cotton excise duty.

The Hon. Mr. L. B. Watson, President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, interviewed on the same object, stated that he regarded the large increase in the income tax as one of the most objectionable features of the budget. For his reasons he invited a reference to his presidential address at the recent meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. An increase in tax that applied only to 13,000 individuals or .04 per cent. of the population of India had nothing, so far as he could see, either to recommend it or justify it. Another very objectionable feature of the budget, in Mr. Watson's opinion, was the retention of the cotton excise. He would have welcomed a further increase of 2½ per cent on the import duty and an export duty on cotton and raw hides, these articles being placed in the same category as jute.

COTTON EXCISE DUTIES.

Mr. T. Smith, Managing Director, Muir Mills Company, Ltd., Cawnpore, made the following statement in the same connection. "The regrettable feature of the budget is the retention of the cotton excise. One is grateful, however, to gather from Sir William Meyer's speech that the Government of India is conscious of the iniquity. It is idle to talk of fostering Indian industries and at the same time to throttle them, as is the case of the cotton industry. There are mills that pay no dividend on their ordinary capital, who if relieved of the cotton excise would be saved an expenditure equal to one p. c. dividend. It is not much of a dividend, but it would always represent some return to expectant shareholders and a five per cent dividend is better than nothing. But the excise duty is to remain and in addition there is an increased income tax on profits. The least that the Government could do so long as the burdensome excise remains is to retain the income tax on cotton mills profits on the old basis of five pies per rupee. That would at least be some palliative. Jute is helped with a tax on the export of the raw material, sugar is assisted with an increase in import duties, why not a tax on raw cotton exports? Why should other countries get out cotton free, manufacture it without paying excise and dump the manufactured article down in India to the hurt of the Indian mills? The income tax is ill-conceived in that 13,000 persons only are to be called on to find close on a million pounds. It is easy, of course, to get at these 13,000 persons. But is it fair? More might well have been roped in.

INCOME TAX AND INDIAN TARIFF BILLS,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 3.

The Select Committee on the Income-Tax Bill met yesterday and it is understood that their report is unanimous. The Select Committee on the Indian Tariff Bill meets to-day. These two measures which, it will be remembered, are to introduce the new taxation announced in the Financial Statement, will be considered at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 7th instant.

EFFECT ON RANGOON MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 4.

From opinions obtained from dealers in local markets it is realised that the budget is a poor man's budget and local trade will be very little, if at all, affected. But spiritious liquors, such as whisky, have already gone up in price by several rupees on each case. The price of tobacco and cigarettes will also go up and doubtless the small number of articles affected by the new scheme will be made an excuse by retail dealers to increase the rates of other commodities which are in no way affected. The new duties will cause a diminution of high-priced cigarettes. The dealers in heavy priced cigarettes consider their business is likely to be seriously affected. The raising of the income tax is not viewed with favour.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

"Capital" writes, that assuming additional taxation could not be avoided, Sir W. Meyer's provisions are sound. All classes share in the new burden and except the income-tax the new taxes will inflict minimum inconveniences. But the permanent retention of the tea duty may involve serious injury. The same paper urges the introduction of death duties which would reduce the inequalities produced by the permanent settlement.

BENGALI STUDENTS.

THE QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

The following letter has been addressed to the "Bengalee" by Mr. W. W. Pearson, in connection with the reflections made by some of the Calcutta papers on the conduct of Bengalee students:—

As one who has been interested in the education of Bengal students for some years I would suggest that, in commenting on the recent troubles in the Presidency College which have culminated in the suspension of its Principal, we should seek for the deeper causes of which these are merely symptoms.

I read in a recent issue of a Calcutta paper that the Principal of the largest Missionary College in Calcutta has forwarded a resolution to the Syndicate "in the interests of discipline" in the Colleges of Calcutta, and that the students are to be circularised "on the lines suggested in the resolution." If such a circular were accompanied by one for the benefit of Professors "in the interests of a just and sympathetic treatment of their students," all might be well. But the one without the other is likely to be worse than useless.

For what is the root of the trouble?

I have worked for six years amongst Bengali students and I was myself a student for the same number of years first in Cambridge and then in Oxford, and I can say without hesitation that Bengali students are no more undisciplined by nature than English Students. If they become undisciplined the fault must be with the teachers. I can remember occasions in Cambridge and know of times both in Manchester University and even in sober Scotch Glasgow when the students have taken part in large numbers in what in this country would be described as riots. But fortunately there the authorities had a sense of humour and discipline was not enforced merely for its own sake as appears to be the ideal of many educational authorities in Bengal.

Discipline as an end in itself involves a form of slavery which is entirely opposed to enlightened views on education. Some correspondents in the Calcutta daily papers speak of Bengali students as amenable to discipline, and in this estimate I agree, but not if it means amenable as a flock of sheep is amenable to the yapping and barking of the sheep-dog. I am thankful to say that the Bengali is as spirited as any other student. He has a strong sense of justice and responds most readily to sympathetic treatment by his teachers. When foreign teachers, many of them little more than students themselves, come out from England and supersede in the educational service some of the most scholarly and experienced of their own Bengali Professors their sense of justice naturally receives a shock. And when to add to their insult a clear and obvious breach exists between this foreign element and the Bengali staff it adds to the sense of bitterness, more especially when the enforcement of discipline rather than the exercise of sympathy appears to be the ideal of the educational authorities.

During the years I have been in Bengal I have gathered that in these matters Presidency College has a bad tradition, which has during the last two years developed into an acute and bitter feeling of resentment amongst the students. This I believe to be at the root of the present trouble.

Mr James has been made a scapegoat for the sins of others and possibly for his own. He may deserve it or he may not, though, if he can insult the Hon. Mr. Lyon it is just conceivable that he, or his European colleagues, may sometimes have insulted the feelings of the students under them. But that is not the question. The question is a deeper and more serious one. The enforcement of discipline alone will not solve it. The punishing of a few students whose sense of bitterness has made them behave unwisely will be of little avail. While the wholesale punishment of large numbers of students will merely embitter the situation which is one no student community in the world can be expected to tolerate meekly.

The Bengali student has too strong a sense of fairness to accept such a solution and no good will come of heaping abuse his head because he has a sense of justice and self-respect.

I do not mean by this that the attack on Mr. Oaten is to be condoned for it appears to have been cowardly but the causes which led up to it can be explained and the disease can be cured only by looking to these deeper causes. It is unreasonable to condemn the whole student community because of the action of a few who must have had some provocation for taking the law into their own hands. It is worse than unreasonable, it is unwise at the present time of tension to make an unjust decision.

The appointment of a new Principal brought up in the same tradition as the last, will not solve the problem, still less will the adoption of a poicy aimed at crushing the spirit of the youth of Bengal. The spirit of youth refuses to be crushed. Rather does it like gun-cotton (comparatively harmless when exposed to fire) explode violently when struck by a hammer.

The time has surely come for a wise and magnanimous treatment of the whole question of Bengal's students or for a confession of the failure of our educational methods.

FORECAST OF WHEAT CROP IN C. P. AND BERAR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

The second forecast of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces and Berar relating to the period ending 15th February places the estimated area under crop for the Central Provinces at 30,19,000 acres and Berar at 3,85,000 acres. The season's yield of wheat is estimated at 957,410 tons against 827,410 tons of the corresponding period last year. The area under linseed is estimated at 1,120,500, against 1,104,800 acres of the corresponding period last year for the Central Provinces and 45,600 acres or 22 per cent. less for Berar

SHIPPBUILDING IN 1914.

Some idea of the war work now in hand amongst British shipbuilders may be gained inductively from the returns issued for 1915 from the great centres in the United Kingdom. In 1914, five months of which were occupied in war, the mercantile output from British yards was 1,722,000 tons. Last year the total for the same yards was 649,000 tons, or about one-third

In Scotland, the Clyde, which produced 307 vessels of 460,258 tons in the aggregate in 1914, only built 126 vessels of 215,060 tons last year. In England, the Tyne reduced its output from 91 vessels of 315,896 tons to 35 vessels of 124,299 tons; the Tees from 99 vessels of 250,638 tons to 40 vessels of 111,293 tons; the Wear from 74 of 278,537 tons to 31 of 111,225 tons; the Humber from 117 vessels of 55,574 tons aggregate to 79 of 26,098 tons, and the Mersey from 155 vessels of 45,076 tons to 52 vessels of 6857 tons. In Ireland the decline is most marked, only twelve vessels aggregating 31,418 tons having been constructed against a tonnage of 246,370 in 1914.

No returns are forthcoming from Clydebank, Dalmuir, Yarrow's of Scotstoun, Scott's of Greenock. These have become Government dockyards. Similarly all details of construction are withheld by Messrs. Hawthorne Leslie, Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, Messrs. Vickers, Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Messrs. Thornycroft, and Messrs. Samuel White. Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham-Richardson, who constructed a tonnage of 70,455 in 1914, report but 43,400 tons as their mercantile aggregate for last year. The Palmers Company show a drop from 40,699 tons to 10,300 tons.

The largest vessel of the year was the New Zealand liner Aotearoa, built on the Clyde. This is propelled by geared turbines. Other important ships fitted with geared turbines are the Federal liner Cumberland, the Australian steamer Dumbarton, and the Aurania, a Cunarder of 13,400 tons. The Bostonian, a motor ship of 6225 tons, was launched on the Clyde, and the Scotia II., a train ferry for the Canadian Government, on the Tyne. Sixty-three trawlers were built by three firms on the Humber.

Germany shows a tonnage reduced from 505,719 in 1914 to 188,156 last year. This includes the 28,000 ton battleship Hindenburg, being constructed at Wilhelmshaven, and equipped with 100,000 horse power engines by Messrs. Blohm and Voss. Only one firm of importance shows a consistent output of merchant vessels, this being J. C. Tecklenborg, of Geestemunde, whose records for 1915 is five ships aggregating 44,650 tons.

WAR FUND COLLECTION IN C. P.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 4.

Subscriptions received by Lady Robertson for war relief purposes, primarily for the comforts for troops at the front and in hospital amounted by the end of February to Rs. 54,980, of which Rs. 34,150 were spent in providing comforts etc., for troops, including an additional contribution of Rs. 8,500 for a motor launch to St. John Ambulance Association, Simla.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Caledonia, which arrived yesterday afternoon:—

Mr A C Vining, Mrs Bett, Mrs C E Yelland, Mrs J Collins and child, Mr E Nelsn, Mrs. Nelsn and child, Miss A M Bagshaw, Mr J H Chandler, Miss Bekinghome, Mrs R Maiden and child, Mrs Tucker, Mrs Pragnell, Miss Tilley, Mrs J C Drinan, Miss Drinan, Mr. Clegg, Mrs. Clegg, Mr E W Harper, Mr S Duncan, Mrs A Parish and 2 children, Mrs Hallam, Mrs Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Master Lloyd, Mrs H Crawford, Mrs Sellers, Mrs Stonor, Miss Stonor, Mrs F Smith, Miss A Coombs, Mr W J Davies, Mrs J M Barke, Mrs O Webb, Mr Har Nath, Mrs F A E Crew, Mrs L Collins, Mrs A J Davidson, Mr B Jenkins, Mr D C Kanna, Mrs C E Westbrooke, Mrs Angelo, Mr Mortimer, Lieut F W C Seddon, Mrs Stanieland, Mrs Trapman, Lieut H M Rodgers, Mr and Mrs Dowler, Mr and Mrs Sincox, Mr E H Jones, Capt B W Bullen, Ven Archdeacon Barham, Mr and Mrs Pierson, Mrs Brown and infant, Mr W S Marris, Mrs G E Willis Mr F Urquhart, Mrs Harrison, child and nurse, Mr E J Oakley, Mr R E Fisher, Mrs Henry, Mr Sherston-Baker, Mrs. Sherston-Baker, Mrs R. A Liston, Mrs Lusmington and infant, Mrs J Hope-Kilsall, 2nd-Lieut J McKay, Capt Y H Moody, Hon. and Mrs R R Addington Lent, child and nurse, Capt and Mrs Clark, Capt E Grose, Capt R F Francis, Lieut Heaven, 2nd-Lieut Grant, Mrs F C Laing, Mr A Hirsch, Lieut B P B Naidu, Lieut S K Semgal, Lieut J M Lawl, Lieut J K M Ferege, Lieut D P Karaka, Lieut A W Panton, Lieut A M Ghosh, Lieut Janakeramiah, Lieut P de Melle, Mrs R A Benn, Lt-Col Widdicombe, Lt-Col Stevens, Mrs Francis, Lieut G H Thomson, Lieut Keeling, Lieut Redcliffe, Lieut Dickinson, Capt H A Johnson, Capt R M Patrick, Lieut Clarke, Lieut Inman, Lieut Sinclair, Lieut Smith, Lieut McKellar, Lieut Jordon, Lieut Sheppard, Lieut Finlayson, Lieut Steele, Lieut Croll, Major Kemball, Mrs Bidie Dr Jessie M C Gray, Capt Sheepshanks, Major A Garrett, Major W Colan, Capt Howell, Mr B Lall, Mr S V Jolliffe, Mr C Knowles, Mr O Roberts, Col C E Pierse, Mrs Amet and 2 infants, Miss Lucas, Miss McIntire, Lady Muriel Herbert, Mrs Cowern and child, Mrs Bankhead-Brown, Miss K Chandos-Pole, Miss Broughton, Miss Ryman-Smith, Lieut E H Humphreys, Lieut Lowther, Lieut J A H Wood, Gen G D Chamier, and Capt Blanford.

Mr. H. C. Gadsden (Imperial Police), Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, reverts to his former post as Principal of the Police Training School, Mandalay with effect from March 20th. He will be succeeded by Captain F. Lane Roberts, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, officiating personal assistant to Col. Mullen, Deputy Inspector General, Military Police, Burma.

Abolition of the special sanitary works division in Akola is ordered with effect from 1st April.

CATTLEMEN V. P RATES.

THE VENGEANCE OF THE U. S. MULE-DRIVERS.

'BARALONG' INCIDENT NEWLY TOLD.

A correspondent, writing in the "Daily Telegraph" says that now a Norwegian paper has told half the story of the sinking of a German submarine by the Baralong there can be no harm in telling the whole of it, and he proceeds in a thrilling tale of the sea to narrate exactly how the Pirates met their deserts. Having explained how, after an uneventful journey, the tramp steamer Nicosian, with mules for the Allies, that were in charge of ten or a dozen American cattlemen, was attacked by the "U" boat, the writer proceeds:

As the Nicosian slowed down one of her boats was lowered and another made ready. Meanwhile the submarine fired six or seven shells. The cattlemen, believing the Nicosian to be the safer of the two, refused to enter the first boat, in which were the captain and crew. The latter had seen a strangely built craft coming up from the east, and it is possible that some suspicion of the newcomer's amazing pace may have induced the captain to make all speed to meet her. Anyway, the captain and crew of the Nicosian—British all—disappear at that moment from the narrative, which goes on:

A THRILLING TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

"The German officer found himself on velvet. He had winged the Nicosian which remained helpless before him, and he had another torpedo waiting for the clumsy-looking newcomer. It has been supposed that he had only one torpedo left, and that he was therefore anxious to dispose of the Nicosian in another way. But in any case there would be economy in using three or four bombs at £10 each instead of a torpedo at £500; so in one of his two boats he sent off a bombing party to finish off the crippled Nicosian. But he reckoned without his host

"Scarcely had his boat's crew clambered up the side of the Nicosian than a couple of shells put an end to the submarine. The captain, signalling to his men—as he believed them to be—on the Nicosian that he was coming aboard her, set out himself to the cattle-boat, while the undisguised Baralong came up at full speed. The German officer's intention was, of course, to secure a footing on the Nicosian and hoist a white flag in token of surrender. He did not row or swim towards the Baralong and he was not killed by any man on her. What the Baralong thought of the scene as she drew up and could hear and see more distinctly remains as yet unknown. What was actually taking place forms one of the most thrilling tragedies that even the sea has ever known.

THE INFURIATED AMERICANS.

"The cattlemen, discovering that the Nicosian now remained buoyant, were inclined to think that they had chosen the better part, when the putting off a small boat from the German craft filled with seamen, and with what they needed little imagination to recognise as bombs, made them realise what the officer proposed to do. Infuriated, but rendered cunning by their plight, the cattlemen—as ugly a crew as ever awaited a boat's approach—armed themselves with furnace bars, pieces of steel nearly three feet in length, and as thick as their wrists. The Germans came alongside and climbed on deck. Once aboard, the cattlemen made a rush, and though the Germans trusted to their firearms for a minute, there could be only one end to the scuffle.

"Caught in the act of laying bombs in an inhabited ship, they could expect no mercy from any man, and least of all from the infuriated Americans. One or two were laid out then and there. Afterwards there ensued the grim and noisy chase which puzzled both the German officer, who was now almost alongside, and the crew of the Barlong.

NO SAFE HIDING-PLACES.

"The trapped Germans ran in all directions, seeking safety in cabins and lavatories, only to have the doors smashed in upon them. Two men tried to find a refuge in the tunnel of the propeller-shaft. But for the most part it was a short chase. In the midst of it all the German officer and the second boat's crew came over the side. The same fate was dealt out to them.

"The captain made for the bridge, no doubt in the hope that he might be seen and saved by the commander of the Baralong. But at that moment the presence of the entire British Fleet would scarcely have saved him from the Berserker rage of the cattlemen. Two firebars were tied to his feet and he was thrown overboard. Then, after a slaughter to which one of the writers of 'The Wrecker' alone could do justice, the avengers stayed their hands, and received the businesslike visit of an officer from the Baralong."

Having thus told the story, the correspondent adds that while this is not the time at which to discuss the rights and wrongs of the action of the American cattlemen, humanly speaking, "it is not to be asserted that any men of any nationality would not have fought for their lives" in circumstances of a similar nature.

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MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

HEATING WATER BY GAS.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF COAL.

Of one thing we can be assured,—the gas boiler for domestic hot water supply is now an established, trustworthy, and recommended appliance, observes the "Daily Telegraph."

With many people there still prevails an idea that this heater is in an experimental stage, or that it is a thing for occasional use, not likely to be of universal application. Such people,—also some makers of other boilers,—would be surprised to know that one firm alone has plant for producing 300 boilers weekly. Plant, by the way, means something more than a few patterns and tools, as these boilers, like other gas-burning appliances, have to pass through costly machinery in order that all parts may be interchangeable.

As a shrewd gas manager once stated given the same period of time for the utility of the gas boiler to become as well known as that of the gas cooker, there will be as many of these to be seen in use as gas cookers, and that means in almost every kitchen.

Probably the first need of a gas boiler, and the frequent present need, has been brought about by the popular gas cooker. Cooking by gas is very near the universal stage, but as gas-cooking yields no hot water at the tap the gas water-heater had to follow as a matter of course.

Where the gas-fired boiler does not exist the water heating is still often done by the coal-burning range, a peculiar and unsatisfactory arrangement (especially to the kitchen staff) which is by no means economical, and with the labour problems now existing is something to be avoided.

Another cause of demand for the gas boiler is the fact that boilers in coal ranges are so frequently disappointing. Complaints about the hot water supply in people's homes are so common as to be known to everyone. Praise of the range boiler in affording a satisfactory supply is rare. There is now a large proportion of gas boilers going into houses solely to act as auxiliaries to range boilers, but this amounts only to patching up an old complaint instead of rooting it out.

"SOMETHING FOR NOTHING" FALLACY.

There are exceedingly few people who know what an extravagant water-heater the coal-range boiler really is. It is quite understood that when cooking is in progress the water heats by the mere fact of the hot fuel resting against the boiler,—without the damper being open,—but even this heat to the water costs something, as can be plainly shown. It is too commonly thought that when a coal-burning cooking range is used for cooking any boiler it has at the back of the fire has its water heated for nothing. That is a great,—very great,—mistake, for when the boiler damper is open this flue is the most extravagant one the range has, while when the damper is shut (and at all times) the boiler is little better than a block of ice at the back of the fire. Needless, to say, the cold block, always abstracting heat, always exerting a cooling influence, means more fuel and stoking than if it did not exist.

A man who is certainly skilled in the broad subject of heat once told the writer that his investigations showed that the average boiler behind a coal-range fire had an efficiency of less than 20 per cent. Needless to say, this means that of every 50lb. of coal burned, if devoted wholly to the boiler, the heat imparted to the water would be represented by the British thermal units held by 10lb. of coal. Of course boilers differ, the draughts in chimneys differ, and we know that servants differ, so that the actual efficiency got out of a range boiler may differ very greatly, but no one can say that this heater shows even a fair efficiency.

A STRIKING BALANCE-SHEET.

A convincing proof of what a range boiler costs in fuel is not easy to obtain, but there has been an experience which goes far in this direction and is distinctly telling. A house had a coal-burning cooking-range which gave satisfaction, but it had no boiler to supply a hot-water distribution system. The fire was bounded by fire-bricks except at the front. It was decided to have a boiler put behind the fire, and the necessary piping installation fitted to give hot water at various points. Here we have what is difficult to get, an experience in coal consumption in one range,—the same range, in the same house, used by the same people, same general conditions, same everything, except that for a good period the range had no back boiler and afterwards it was so fitted.

One month's experience of the boiler caused positive alarm by the extra coal consumed. It was proposed to have the boiler taken out again. It was not that the coal consumption was so very excessive (a little more than doubled), but that the householder had had a vague idea of getting the water hot by means of that widely spoken of but very elusive "waste heat," which is supposed to give its services for nothing. Instead of this, the heated water cost about sixpence per day in this case. The term "waste heat" is often heard in relation to heating water by range boilers; but a little thought and observation will show that the wasteful flue is the boiler flue, if the damper is not carefully adjusted, and all the heat that goes into the water comes from the fuel, and has to be paid for.

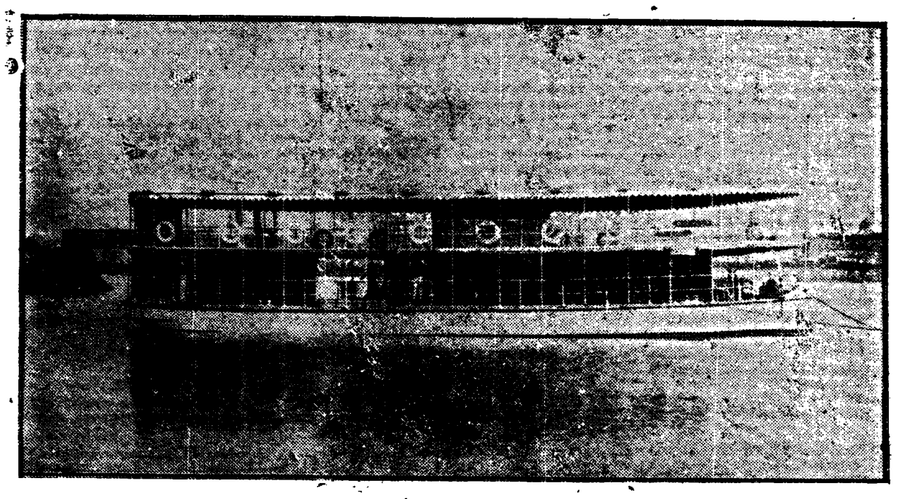
WASTEFUL HEAT V. "WASTE" HEAT.

It is an understood thing in the coal range business,—an argument often used with a customer quite correctly when circumstances require it,—that if a range is supplied without a boiler behind the fire,—that is for oven and hot-plate cooking only,—and an independent coke-fired boiler is installed for the hot water, the cost of fuel for these two fires should not exceed that of the coals required by the range fire only if it had a boiler at the back of it.

Briefly, the coal-range boiler is not economical,—and therefore particularly objectionable at a time like the present, when fuel conservation is so essential,—it is more often disappointing as a water-heater than otherwise; it entails unnecessary labour, it is particularly troublesome as a domestic appliance when cooking is done by gas. It is scarcely too much to say that the boiler behind the range-fire resulted from the mistaken idea that it would give something for nothing. It is the wrong place for a water-heater. An independent water-heater most especially a gas boiler automatically controlled (by means of a simple thermostat) affords all the results and convenience that the range boiler so plainly lacks. It is a very important point that the gas boiler does its heating independently of the cooking, which latter greatly influences results from the range boiler.

A PALATIAL TWIN SCREW MOTOR YACHT.

FOR THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.



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